Inventor search history

```
=> d his L71

     (FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:25:50 ON 07 DEC 2007)
L71            6 S L66 OR L69 OR L70

=> d que L71
L64          214 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  KESSLER S?/AU
L65        60994 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  LEE S?/AU
L66            2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L64 AND L65
L67        61206 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L64 OR L65
L68           13 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L67 AND SCHOTT?/CO,CS,PA,SO
L69            5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L68 AND (COSMET? OR PHARMAC?
                  OR DERM? OR SKIN?)
L70            0 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L68 AND (NITR?(3A)OXID?)
L71            6 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L66 OR L69 OR L70


=> d his L83

     (FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, DRUGU' ENTERED AT 13:57:32 ON 07 DEC 2007)
L83            3 S L81 OR L82
                  SAVE TEMP L83 BRO278MLIN/A

=> d que L83
L64          214 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  KESSLER S?/AU
L65        60994 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  LEE S?/AU
L66            2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L64 AND L65
L67        61206 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L64 OR L65
L68           13 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L67 AND SCHOTT?/CO,CS,PA,SO
L81            1 SEA L66
L82            3 SEA L68
L83            3 SEA L81 OR L82


=> dup rem L71 L83
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:11:22 ON 07 DEC 2007
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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 14:11:22 ON 07 DEC 2007
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FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 14:11:22 ON 07 DEC 2007
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L71
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L83
L84            9 DUP REM L71 L83 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                  ANSWERS '1-6' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
                  ANSWERS '7-8' FROM FILE BIOSIS
                  ANSWER '9' FROM FILE EMBASE
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Inventor search results

=> d L84 1-9 ibib abs

L84 ANSWER 1 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:50802 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:139562
TITLE: Use of a glass composition with the aim of attaining an antioxidative effect
INVENTOR(S): Fechner, Joerg Hinrich; Zimmer, Jose; Lee, Sean
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schott A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 15 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1498395	A1	20050119	EP 2004-103271	20040709
EP 1498395	B1	20071010		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR				
DE 10332011	A1	20050217	DE 2003-10332011	20030714
AT 375325	T	20071015	AT 2004-103271	20040709
JP 2005048170	A	20050224	JP 2004-204195	20040712
US 2005013873	A1	20050120	US 2004-889212	20040713
CN 1603263	A	20050406	CN 2004-10068893	20040714

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2003-10332011 A 20030714

AB The invention concerns the use of glass compns. in the form of glass powders, glass ceramics, fibers, granulates, spheres to obtain an anti-oxidative effect. The soda-lime or phosphate glass compns. can be versatile, as in cosmetics products, medicine products, food, colors and lacquers, plasters, cements and concrete, in anti-fouling products and in polymers. Due to the high photo- and thermal stability, the antioxidants are usually selected from organic substances. Besides, the glass compns. are suitable for the contact with humans, and are toxicol. harmless and environmental contractual.

REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L84 ANSWER 2 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1285511 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:27584
TITLE: Use of silicon-containing and phosphorus-free glass for the treatment of inflammatory diseases
INVENTOR(S): Lee, Sean; Zimmer, Jose; Rosati, Coni
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schott AG, Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 9 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 102004023732	A1	20051208	DE 2004-102004023732	20040511

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2004-102004023732 20040511

AB The invention concerns the use of silicon-containing and phosphorus-free glass for the treatment of inflammatory diseases in various delivery systems. Typical glass compns. are (weight/weight%): silica 1-100; boron trioxide 0-80; sodium oxide 0-65; lithium oxide 0-0.65; potassium oxide 0-0.65; calcium oxide 0-0.35; magnesium oxide 0-0.25; barium oxide 0-0.35; zinc oxide 0-0.30;. Oxidized or reduced forms of silver, copper, iodine and fluorine can be added. Oral, parenteral, rectal, vaginal delivery systems are prepared for the treatment of eyes, nose, autoimmune diseases, allergies, arthritis, dermatoses and gastrointestinal diseases.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L84 ANSWER 3 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:472462 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:40430

TITLE: UV-absorbing, antimicrobial, and anti-inflammatory glass ceramic

INVENTOR(S): Fechner, Joerg H.; Zimmer, Jose; Schnabel, Roland; Mitra, Ina; Lee, Sean

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schott Glas, Germany; Carl-Zeiss-Stiftung

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 22 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003050052	A1	20030619	WO 2002-EP13889	20021207
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 10161075	C1	20030821	DE 2001-10161075	20011212
AU 2002358105	A1	20030623	AU 2002-358105	20021207

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2001-10161075 A 20011212
WO 2002-EP13889 W 20021207

AB The glass ceramic contains SiO2 35-65, Na2O 5-30, K2O 0-20, CaO 5-30, MgO 0-10, Al2O3 0-5, P2O5 2-10, B2O3 0-5, and TiO2 0.1-10 weight%. The invention is characterized in that the crystalline primary phases contain alkali-alkaline earth silicates and/or alkaline earth silicates and/or alkali silicates.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L84 ANSWER 4 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:941593 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:59157

TITLE: Bioactive glasses: a potential new class of active ingredients for personal care products

AUTHOR(S): Lee, S.; Zimmer, J.; Fechner, J.; Uzunian, G. E.; Song, L.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Schott Glas, Mainz, 55122, Germany

SOURCE: SOFW Journal (2003), 129(9), 29-30,32-33,36-37
CODEN: SOFJEE; ISSN: 0942-7694
PUBLISHER: Verlag fuer Chemische Industrie H. Ziolkowsky
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English

AB A review discusses the biol. activity of glass and the applications of bioactive glasses in cosmetics and personal care. Bioactive glasses are known to the biomaterials and medical implant device community mainly as bone grafting materials.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L84 ANSWER 5 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:716041 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:237800
TITLE: Use of bioactive glass in dental filling material
INVENTOR(S): Kessler, Susanne; Lee, Sean
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schott Glas, Germany; Carl-Zeiss-Stiftung
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002072038	A1	20020919	WO 2002-DE827	20020308
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 10111449	A1	20020926	DE 2001-10111449	20010309
AU 2002254856	A1	20020924	AU 2002-254856	20020308
EP 1365727	A1	20031203	EP 2002-724100	20020308
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
CN 1496244	A	20040512	CN 2002-806270	20020308
JP 2004521135	T	20040715	JP 2002-570998	20020308
BR 2002007947	A	20040727	BR 2002-7947	20020308
IN 2003CN01375	A	20051125	IN 2003-CN1375	20030901
US 2004065228	A1	20040408	US 2003-471148	20031103
US 7090720	B2	20060815		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	DE 2001-10111449	A	20010309
	WO 2002-DE827	W	20020308

AB The invention relates to the use of a mixture of bioactive glass and dental glass for producing an agent for a permanent dental filling. The bioactive glass is preferably contained in a binding agent for binding a dental filling to a tooth, in a glass-ionomer cement, in a glass-plastic composite, in a composite-reinforced glass-ionomer cement and/or in an agent for treating the tooth root, the neck of the tooth and/or the tooth crown and preferably contains fluoride ions.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L84 ANSWER 6 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:50441 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:90878
TITLE: Usage of bioactive glass as preservative for cosmetic and pharmaceutical preparations
INVENTOR(S): Kessler, Susanne; Lee, Sean
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schott Glas, Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 13 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001003650	A2	20010118	WO 2000-DE2231	20000707
WO 2001003650	A3	20010927		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2374395	A1	20010118	CA 2000-2374395	20000707
BR 2000012330	A	20020319	BR 2000-12330	20000707
EP 1194113	A2	20020410	EP 2000-956075	20000707
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
TR 200103723	T2	20020621	TR 2001-3723	20000707
HU 2002001821	A2	20021128	HU 2002-1821	20000707
JP 2003504317	T	20030204	JP 2001-508934	20000707
NZ 516136	A	20040227	NZ 2000-516136	20000707
AU 780131	B2	20050303	AU 2000-68184	20000707
MX 2001PA13165	A	20021104	MX 2001-PA13165	20011218
IN 2002CN00033	A	20071012	IN 2002-CN33	20020107
NO 2002000082	A	20020108	NO 2002-82	20020108
ZA 2002000155	A	20040211	ZA 2002-155	20020108
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1999-19932239 A	19990709
			WO 2000-DE2231 W	20000707

AB The invention relates to a preservative which contains a bio-active glass and a protic solvent. The inventive preservative is used preferably for preserving cosmetic and pharmaceutical prepns., in particular for creams, lotions, lipsticks, make-up compns. and/or tinctures. The bioactive glass contains in weight/weight%: SiO2 40-60; CaO 10-30; Na2O 10-35; P2O5 2-8; CaF2 0-10; B2O5 0-8; K2O or MgO 0-5.

L84 ANSWER 7 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:11615 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200700019207
TITLE: Use of bioactive glass in dental filling material.
AUTHOR(S): Anonymous; Kessler, Susanne [Inventor]; Lee, Sean [Inventor]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ergolding, Germany
ASSIGNEE: Schott AG

PATENT INFORMATION: US 07090720 20060815
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (AUG 15 2006)
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Dec 2006
Last Updated on STN: 20 Dec 2006

AB The dental filling material for a permanent dental filling contains up to 87 percent by weight of a mixture of bioactive glass particles capable of forming a hydroxylapatite layer and conventional non-bioactive dental glass particles surrounded or embedded in a matrix material. The glass particles have an average particle size (d(50)) less than 50 mu m. When the index of refraction of the glass particles at least approximately matches the index of refraction of the matrix material a particularly attractive appearance results when the resulting filling material is used to make a dental filling. When the bioactive glass particles contain fluoride, protection against further caries is provided. The invention also includes a method of making the dental filling material, the dental filling made with it and a binder for binding the dental filling to a tooth.

L84 ANSWER 8 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:355514 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300355514
TITLE: Non-toxic, microbicidal cleaning agent containing bioactive glass particles.
AUTHOR(S): Lee, Sean [Inventor, Reprint Author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Karlsruhe, Germany
ASSIGNEE: Schott Glas, Mainz, Germany
PATENT INFORMATION: US 6589928 20030708
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (July 8 2003) Vol. 1272, No. 2. http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html. e-file.
ISSN: 0098-1133 (ISSN print).
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 30 Jul 2003
Last Updated on STN: 30 Jul 2003

AB A non-toxic cleaning agent with biocidal and dirt-removing properties, which is used together with a solvent, contains at least one surface-active agent and phosphorus-containing bioactive glass particles. The glass particles preferably release at least 300 mug of alkali metal ions per gram, have an average size of less than 400 mum and contain SiO2, CaO, Na2 O, CaF2, B2 O3, K2 O and/or MgO, as well as P2 O5. These cleaning agents are particularly well suited for cleaning surfaces and textile materials, for use in dishwashing detergents and particularly in medical and food-serving establishments.

L84 ANSWER 9 OF 9 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998058669 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Silver(I)-selective membrane electrodes based on mono- to quadridentate podands.
AUTHOR: Lee S.S.; Ahn M.-K.; Park S.B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: S.B. Park, Department of Chemistry, Inje University, Kimhae 621-749, Korea, Republic of
SOURCE: Analyst, (Feb 1998) Vol. 123, No. 2, pp. 383-386.
Refs: 16

ISSN: 0003-2654 CODEN: ANALAO
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 029 Clinical and Experimental Biochemistry
030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
039 Pharmacy
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Mar 1998
Last Updated on STN: 12 Mar 1998

AB A series of nitrogen- and sulfur-containing podands were utilized as sensing components to prepare Ag(+)-selective polymeric membrane electrodes. The electrochemical properties of these membrane electrodes were studied in a flow injection system and employed for the measurement of 2-thiobarbituric acid with titration.

Text search history

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=> d his L63

     (FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:25:50 ON 07 DEC 2007)
L63          24 S L56 OR L62

=> d que L63
L1           48 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  O2SI/MF
L2            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "CALCIUM OXIDE"/CN
L3           12 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CAO/MF
L4            3 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NA2O/MF
L5            3 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  O5P2/MF
L6           12 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CAF2/MF
L7            6 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  B2O3/MF
L8            3 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  K2O/MF
L9           15 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MGO/MF
L15         158 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NO/MF
L16           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NITRIC OXIDE/CN
L17           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  GLASS/CN
L18      475546 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1
L19       63186 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L2
L20       63211 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3
L21       22970 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4
L22       21580 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5
L23       34511 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L6
L24       25803 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7
L25       18948 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L8
L26      108909 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L9
L32      106004 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15
L33      103683 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L16
L34         109 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L17
L35          31 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L18 AND L19 AND L20 AND L21
                AND L22 AND L23 AND L24 AND L25 AND L26
L36           0 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L35 AND L34
L37          25 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L35 AND (BIOACTI? OR GLASS?
                OR VITR?)
L38       58313 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NANOPARTICLES/CT
L39           QUE  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ((COSMET? OR FACI? OR DERM? OR SKIN?
                 OR MEDICAM? OR MEDICIN?)(3A)(CREAM? OR LOTION? OR MAKE?
                OR COVER? OR LIPSTICK? OR GLOSS? OR EYELIN? OR MASC?))
L41           0 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L35 AND L39
L42           0 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L34 AND L39
L43        1033 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L32 OR L33) AND (GLASS? OR
                L34 OR L35)
L44           3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L43 AND L39
L45          15 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L43 AND BIOACTIV?
L46           0 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L34 OR L35) AND L38
L47           0 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L34 OR L35) AND NANOPART?
L49           3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L35 AND (CREAM? OR LOTION? OR
                LIPSTICK? OR MAKE? OR COSMET?)
L50          49 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L35 OR L36 OR L37) OR L41 OR
                L42 OR (L44 OR L45 OR L46 OR L47) OR L49
L53           3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L50 AND L39
L54           9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L50 AND (COSMET? OR LOTION?
                OR LIPSTICK? OR MAKE(2A)UP OR FACIA? OR DERM? OR SKIN?)
L55          18 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L50 AND ((NITR?(2A)OXID?) OR
                L32 OR L33)
L56          24 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L53 OR L54 OR L55)
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L57        55573 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  COSMETICS/CT
L58          204 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L57 AND L38
L59       182495 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  GLASS/CT
L60          319 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L57 AND L59
L61            6 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L58 AND L60
L62            0 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L61 AND ((NITR?(2A)OXID?) OR
                 L32 OR L33)
L63           24 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L56 OR L62


=> d his L80

     (FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, DRUGU' ENTERED AT 13:57:32 ON 07 DEC 2007)
L80            7 S L78 OR L79

=> d que L80
L72           18 SEA GLASS? AND NANOPART? AND (COSMET? OR LOTION? OR CREAM? OR
                 LIPSTICK? OR GLOSS? OR LIPGLOSS? OR MAKEUP? OR MAKE(2N) UP OR
                 DERM? OR FACIA? OR SKIN?)
L73         5814 SEA (NITRIC(2N) OXIDE) AND (COSMET? OR LOTION? OR CREAM? OR
                 LIPSTICK? OR GLOSS? OR LIPGLOSS? OR MAKEUP? OR MAKE(2N) UP OR
                 DERM? OR FACIA? OR SKIN?)
L74          669 SEA L73 AND (GLASS? OR VITR? OR SILIC?)
L75            2 SEA L74 AND ((NANO? OR MICRO?)(3N)(PARTIC? OR BEAD? OR CAPSU?
                 OR SPHER? OR GRAN? OR GRAIN?))
L76            0 SEA L74 AND ((NITRIC? OR OXIDE?)(3N)(PRESERV? OR STABIL? OR
                 EMULS?))
L77           20 SEA L72 OR L75 OR L76
L78            2 SEA L77 AND (COSMET? OR CREAM? OR LOTION? OR (LIP(2N)(STICK OR
                 GLOSS?)) OR (MAKE(2N)(UP OR OVER)))
L79            7 SEA L77 AND (COSMET? OR PHARMAC? OR THERAP?)
L80            7 SEA L78 OR L79


=> dup rem L63 L80
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:12:53 ON 07 DEC 2007
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L63
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L80
L85           31 DUP REM L63 L80 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                 ANSWERS '1-24' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
                 ANSWERS '25-26' FROM FILE MEDLINE
                 ANSWER '27' FROM FILE BIOSIS
                 ANSWERS '28-31' FROM FILE EMBASE
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Text search results

=> d L85 1-24 ibib ed abs hitind

L85 ANSWER 1 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:1270778 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:508630
TITLE: Microporous ceramic, metallic or glassy coating on medical devices such as stents for controlled release of bioactive agent
INVENTOR(S): Kleiner, Lothar W.; Hossainy, Syed Faiyaz Ahmed; Astafieva, Irina; Pacetti, Stephen D.; Glauser, Thierry; Desnoyer, Jessica
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 9pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 416,860.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2007259101	A1	20071108	US 2006-447829	20060605
US 2007258903	A1	20071108	US 2006-416860	20060502
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2006-416860	A2 20060502

ED Entered STN: 08 Nov 2007
AB Microporous ceramic, metallic or glassy coating on a medical device comprising a bioactive agent for controlled release of the agent and methods of making and using the same are provided.
INCL 427022400
CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
ST ceramic metal glass microporous coating stent implant controlled release
IT Blood vessel
(artificial, anastomotic proliferation; microporous ceramic, metallic or glassy coating on medical devices such as stents for controlled release of bioactive agent)
IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
(bioactive glass; microporous ceramic, metallic or glassy coating on medical devices such as stents for controlled release of bioactive agent)
IT Artery, disease
(carotid, occlusion; microporous ceramic, metallic or glassy coating on medical devices such as stents for controlled release of bioactive agent)
IT Biliary tract, disease
(cholestasis; microporous ceramic, metallic or glassy coating on medical devices such as stents for controlled release of bioactive agent)
IT Movement disorders
(claudication; microporous ceramic, metallic or glassy coating on medical devices such as stents for controlled release of bioactive agent)
IT Drug delivery systems
(implants, stents; microporous ceramic, metallic or glassy coating on medical devices such as stents for controlled release of bioactive agent)

IT Drug delivery systems
(microcapsules; microporous ceramic, metallic or glassy coating on medical devices such as stents for controlled release of bioactive agent)
IT Porosity
(microporosity; microporous ceramic, metallic or glassy coating on medical devices such as stents for controlled release of bioactive agent)
IT Adsorption
Affinity
Aneurysm
Atherosclerosis
Ceramics
Chemisorption
Hemorrhage
Hydrogen bond
Ion exchange
Microporous materials
Neoplasm
Pore size distribution
Pore structure
Surface roughness
Thrombosis
Van der Waals force
Vascular restenosis
(microporous ceramic, metallic or glassy coating on medical devices such as stents for controlled release of bioactive agent)
IT Aluminosilicates, biological studies
Carbides
Fullerenes
Glass, biological studies
Metals, biological studies
Polymers, biological studies
Zeolites (synthetic), biological studies
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(microporous ceramic, metallic or glassy coating on medical devices such as stents for controlled release of bioactive agent)
IT Coating materials
(microporous; microporous ceramic, metallic or glassy coating on medical devices such as stents for controlled release of bioactive agent)
IT Urethra
(obstruction; microporous ceramic, metallic or glassy coating on medical devices such as stents for controlled release of bioactive agent)
IT Drug delivery systems
(particles; microporous ceramic, metallic or glassy coating on medical devices such as stents for controlled release of bioactive agent)
IT Atherosclerosis
(plaque; microporous ceramic, metallic or glassy coating on medical devices such as stents for controlled release of bioactive agent)
IT Drug delivery systems
(prodrugs; microporous ceramic, metallic or glassy coating on medical devices such as stents for controlled release of bioactive agent)

IT Medical goods
(stents, drug-eluting; microporous ceramic, metallic or glassy coating on medical devices such as stents for controlled release of bioactive agent)
IT Controlled-release drug delivery systems
(stents; microporous ceramic, metallic or glassy coating on medical devices such as stents for controlled release of bioactive agent)
IT Coating materials
(topcoats; microporous ceramic, metallic or glassy coating on medical devices such as stents for controlled release of bioactive agent)
IT 7440-44-0, Carbon, biological studies
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(activated; microporous ceramic, metallic or glassy coating on medical devices such as stents for controlled release of bioactive agent)
IT 10102-43-9, Nitric oxide, biological studies
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(donors; microporous ceramic, metallic or glassy coating on medical devices such as stents for controlled release of bioactive agent)
IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 1306-06-5, Hydroxyapatite 1313-96-8, Niobium oxide 1344-28-1, Alumina, biological studies 7429-90-5, Aluminum, biological studies 7439-88-5, Iridium, biological studies 7439-89-6, Iron, biological studies 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies 7439-96-5, Manganese, biological studies 7440-03-1, Niobium, biological studies 7440-06-4, Platinum, biological studies 7440-22-4, Silver, biological studies 7440-25-7, Tantalum, biological studies 7440-32-6, Titanium, biological studies 7440-47-3, Chromium, biological studies 7440-57-5, Gold, biological studies 7440-66-6, Zinc, biological studies 7440-67-7, Zirconium, biological studies 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 7758-87-4, Tricalcium phosphate 7778-18-9, Calcium sulfate 9054-89-1, Super oxide dismutase 12070-12-1, Tungsten carbide 12597-68-1, Stainless steel, biological studies 12645-46-4, Iridium oxide 13463-67-7, Titania, biological studies 13767-12-9, Octacalcium phosphate 14567-92-1, Brushite 14691-88-4, 4-Amino-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine-1-oxyl 25122-41-2, Clobetasol 33069-62-4, Paclitaxel 53123-88-9, Rapamycin 66524-19-4, Dahllite 104987-11-3, Tacrolimus 114977-28-5, Docetaxel 120685-11-2, Midostaurin 137071-32-0, Pimecrolimus 159351-69-6, 40-O-(2-Hydroxy)ethylrapamycin 159351-72-1, 40-O-(3-Hydroxy)propylrapamycin 159351-77-6, 40-O-[2-(2-Hydroxy)ethoxy]ethylrapamycin 220127-57-1, Imatinib mesylate 221877-54-9, ABT-578 870773-83-4, 40-O-Tetrazole-rapamycin
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(microporous ceramic, metallic or glassy coating on medical devices such as stents for controlled release of bioactive agent)

L85 ANSWER 2 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:701126 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:102294
TITLE: Medical devices with a polymeric coating comprising nanoparticles
INVENTOR(S): Hossainy, Syed Faiyaz Ahmed; Ludwig, Florian Niklas;

Sridharan, Srinivasan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 9pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2007148251	A1	20070628	US 2005-317837	20051222

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2005-317837 20051222
ED Entered STN: 28 Jun 2007
AB Nanoparticles comprising a matrix or shell material and a bioactive agent and medical devices, such as a stent containing the nanoparticles are provided. A polymeric coating that includes the nanoparticles is biodegradable or non-biodegradable and the nanoparticles do not begin to degrade until after released from the coating. The nanoparticles comprising a matrix, a shell, a polymer micelle, a polymerosome or combinations thereof, and a bioactive agent, wherein the matrix or shell is formed of a material selected from ceramic materials, bioglass, metals, polymers, plastic, and combinations thereof. The bioactive agent is selected from paclitaxel, docetaxel, estradiol, nitric oxide donors, superoxide dismutase, tacrolimus, dexamethasone, rapamycin and derivs., clobetasol, pimecrolimus, imatinib mesylate, midostaurin, etc. A method of treating a disorder in a patient comprises implanting the nanoparticles-releasing medical device, wherein the disorder is selected from, for example, atherosclerosis, thrombosis, restenosis, hemorrhage, vascular dissection or perforation, vascular aneurysm, vulnerable plaque, etc.
INCL 424489000; 977906000
CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
(bioactive glass; medical devices with polymeric coating for release of drug-carrying nanoparticles)
IT 10102-43-9, Nitric oxide, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(donors; medical devices with polymeric coating for release of drug-carrying nanoparticles)

L85 ANSWER 3 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:412981 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:58237
TITLE: Bergenin as an antioxidant free radical-scavenging activity from Tinospora crispa
INVENTOR(S): Maurya, Rakesh; Manahas, Lila Ram; Singh, Surjeet; Khajuria, Anamika; Bedi, Yashbir Singh; Suri, Om Parkash; Qazi, Ghulam Nabi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, India
SOURCE: Indian Pat. Appl., 17pp.
CODEN: INXXBQ
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
IN 2001DE01109	A	20070316	IN 2001-DE1109	20011031

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: IN 2001-DE1109 20011031
ED Entered STN: 13 Apr 2007
AB This invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition useful as antioxidant with free radical-scavenging activity. This invention particularly relates to an antioxidant with free radical-scavenging activity obtained from a new source namely Tinospora cripsa. This invention also relates to a process for the isolation from Tinospora crispa, a new source, with new antioxidant and free radical scavenging activity. Particularly this invention relates to a process of isolation of bioactive agent, a new antioxidant and free radical scavenger from Tinospora crispa, having the formula accompanying this specification, by extracting powdered stems in a polar solvent like rectified spirit, methanol, in glass percolator or in Soxhlet extractor, removing fatty nonpolar constituents by triturating with hexane, dichloromethane, chloroform or Et acetate, to get rich bioactive fraction, on crystallization with polar solvents.
IC ICM A61K009-00
CC 63-4 (Pharmaceuticals)
IT 10102-43-9, Nitric oxide, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(bergenin as an antioxidant free radical-scavenging activity from Tinospora crispa)

L85 ANSWER 4 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:1284226 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:491493
TITLE: Influence of recovering collagen with bioactive glass on osteoblast behavior
AUTHOR(S): Andrade, Angela Leao; Valerio, Patricia; Miranda de Goes, Alfredo; Leite, Maria de Fatima; Domingues, Rosana Zacarias
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, ICEX, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, CEP 31270-901, Brazil
SOURCE: Journal of Biomedical Materials Research, Part B: Applied Biomaterials (2007), 83B(2), 481-489
CODEN: JBMRGL; ISSN: 1552-4973
PUBLISHER: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 12 Nov 2007
AB Bioactive ceramics have interesting properties from the biol. standpoint, but their effects on cellular events remain partially unknown. In the current work, we investigated cellular viability, proliferation, and metabolic activity of rat primary osteoblasts in contact with four different samples: type I collagen, bioactive glass -coated collagen (GC), and both samples submitted to immersion for 5 days in a simulated body fluid. The bioactive glass coating was obtained from a sol-gel process. The cell viability, the alkaline phosphate, the collagen secretion, and the nitric oxide production by osteoblast were measured after 72 h of incubation in the presence of the samples. The GC that was immersed for 5 days in a simulated body fluid solution showed an increase in osteoblast viability and proliferation when it was compared with control and the other samples.
CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
ST collagen bioactive glass osteoblast biocompatibility
IT Bone
(artificial; influence of recovering collagen with bioactive glass on osteoblast behavior)
IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
(bioactive glass; influence of recovering collagen with bioactive glass on osteoblast behavior)

IT Dental materials and appliances
(dentures; influence of recovering collagen with bioactive glass on osteoblast behavior)
IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
(implants; influence of recovering collagen with bioactive glass on osteoblast behavior)
IT Biocompatibility
Cell proliferation
Osteoblast
Sol-gel processing
(influence of recovering collagen with bioactive glass on osteoblast behavior)
IT Collagens, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(type I; influence of recovering collagen with bioactive glass on osteoblast behavior)
IT 1306-06-5, Hydroxyapatite
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(influence of recovering collagen with bioactive glass on osteoblast behavior)
IT 10102-43-9, Nitric oxide, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); FMU (Formation, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)
(influence of recovering collagen with bioactive glass on osteoblast behavior)
REFERENCE COUNT: 52 THERE ARE 52 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L85 ANSWER 5 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:433107 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:507412
TITLE: In vitro study of dentinal tubule occlusion with sol-gel DP-bioglass for treatment of dentin hypersensitivity
AUTHOR(S): Lee, Bor-Shiunn; Kang, Shu-Han; Wang, Yin-Lin; Lin, Feng-Huei; Lin, Chun-Pin
CORPORATE SOURCE: Graduate Institute of Clinical Dentistry, College of Medicine, National Taiwan University and National Taiwan University Hospital, No. 1, Taipei, 10016, Taiwan
SOURCE: Dental Materials Journal (2007), 26(1), 52-61
CODEN: DMJOD5; ISSN: 0287-4547
PUBLISHER: Japan Society for Dental Materials and Devices
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 19 Apr 2007
AB DP-bioglass paste has been demonstrated to produce 60 μm of sealing depth on exposed dentinal tubules. However, the occlusive effect depended on a continuous placement of DP-bioglass paste on dentinal surface for three days. In a bid to fabricate highly reactive DP-bioglass particles, a sol-gel method was used together with HNO3, NaOH, and H3PO4 as catalysts. As a result, the application time of DP-bioglass paste was significantly reduced to 10 min. Percentage of tubular occlusion with DP-bioglass was 53.2-65.4%, while One Coat Bond and Seal & Protect yielded 51.3% and 41.2% resp. Further, the average depth of tubular occlusion with DP-bioglass was 55.8-62.7 μm, while

One Coat Bond and Seal & Protect produced 40.8 μm and 32.5 μm resp. In conclusion, the best sealing performance of tubular occlusion was rendered by DP-bioglass catalyzed with HNO3. Its performance was significantly better than Seal & Protect, and was considered to exhibit the greatest potential in treating dentin hypersensitivity.

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
(bioactive glass; use of sol-gel DP-bioglass for sealing dentinal tubule occlusion in treatment of dentin hypersensitivity)

IT 1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide, biological studies 1344-95-2, Calcium silicate 7440-21-3, Silicon, biological studies 7440-23-5, Sodium, biological studies 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, biological studies 7782-44-7, Oxygen, biological studies 7789-77-7, Dicalcium phosphate dihydrate 10031-30-8 10034-77-2, Dicalcium silicate 10102-43-9, Nitric oxide, biological studies 14265-44-2, Phosphate, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(use of sol-gel DP-bioglass for sealing dentinal tubule occlusion in treatment of dentin hypersensitivity)

REFERENCE COUNT: 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L85 ANSWER 6 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:977481 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:362865
TITLE: Cosmetic composition containing nitrogen monoxide in a microporous crystalline solid material
INVENTOR(S): Cals-Grierson, Marie-Madeleine; Blin, Xavier; Jager Lezer, Nathalie
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'Oreal, Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 71pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006097352	A1	20060921	WO 2006-EP2663	20060303
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
FR 2883166	A1	20060922	FR 2005-50664	20050315
FR 2883166	B1	20070518		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
FR 2005-50664 A 20050315
US 2005-664934P P 20050324

ED Entered STN: 21 Sep 2006

AB The invention relates to an anhydrous cosmetic composition containing nitrogen monoxide adsorbed into a microporous crystalline solid material. This composition may be a makeup or care composition for keratin materials, for instance the lips, the eyelashes, the nails or the skin, and may be in the form of a stick, especially of lipstick or of lip balm. Zn and Mn zeolites were prepared and complexed with NO and compns. such as a lip gloss were prepared containing them.

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

ST zeolite nitrogen monoxide prepn cosmetic

IT Zeolites (synthetic), biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(Mn; cosmetic composition containing nitrogen monoxide in a microporous crystalline solid material)

IT Zeolites (synthetic), biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(Zn; cosmetic composition containing nitrogen monoxide in a microporous crystalline solid material)

IT Borosilicate glasses
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(calcium sodium borosilicate microspheres; cosmetic composition containing nitrogen monoxide in a microporous crystalline solid material)

IT Glass microspheres
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(calcium sodium borosilicate; cosmetic composition containing nitrogen monoxide in a microporous crystalline solid material)

IT Cosmetics
Dyes
(cosmetic composition containing nitrogen monoxide in a microporous crystalline solid material)

IT Aluminosilicates, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cosmetic composition containing nitrogen monoxide in a microporous crystalline solid material)

IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
Mica-group minerals, biological studies
Oxides (inorganic), biological studies
Waxes
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cosmetic composition containing nitrogen monoxide in a microporous crystalline solid material)

IT Cosmetics
(eye makeups; cosmetic composition containing nitrogen monoxide in a microporous crystalline solid material)

IT Cosmetics
(lipsticks; cosmetic composition containing nitrogen monoxide in a microporous crystalline solid material)

IT Cosmetics
(makeups; cosmetic composition containing nitrogen monoxide in a microporous crystalline solid material)

IT Cosmetics
(nail lacquers; cosmetic composition containing nitrogen monoxide in a microporous crystalline solid material)

IT 83-08-9D, Quinophthalone, compds. 84-65-1D, Anthraquinone, compds. 91-22-5D, Quinoline, compds. 92-83-1D, Xanthene, compds. 198-55-0D, Perylene, compds. 480-91-1D, Isoindolinone, compds. 496-12-8D,

Isoindoline, compds. 519-73-3D, Triphenylmethane, compds. 522-75-8D, Thioindigo, compds. 574-93-6D, Phthalocyanine, compds. 1047-16-1D, Quinacridone, compds. 1306-38-3, Cerium oxide, biological studies 1314-23-4, Zirconia, biological studies 1332-37-2, Iron oxide, biological studies 1344-28-1, Alumina, biological studies 7429-90-5, Aluminum, biological studies 7440-32-6, Titanium, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 7787-59-9, Bismuth oxychloride 10101-66-3, Manganese violet 11118-57-3, Chromium oxide 12240-15-2, Ferric blue 13463-67-7, Titania, biological studies 57455-37-5, Ultramarine blue 114482-12-1D, Diketopyrrolopyrrole, compds. 155775-82-9, Calcium aluminum borosilicate
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cosmetic composition containing nitrogen monoxide in a microporous crystalline solid material)

IT 10102-43-9, Nitrogen monoxide, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(cosmetic composition containing nitrogen monoxide in a microporous crystalline solid material)

REFERENCE COUNT:. 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L85 ANSWER 7 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:409693 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:440167
TITLE: Poly(ester amide) filler blends for modulation of coating properties
INVENTOR(S): Desnoyer, Jessica Renee; Pacetti, Stephen Dirk; Hossainy, Syed Faiyaz Ahmed; Kleiner, Lothar; Tang, Yiwen; Zhang, Gina
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2006093842	A1	20060504	US 2004-976551	20041029
WO 2006049913	A1	20060511	WO 2005-US38029	20051021
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
EP 1804849	A1	20070711	EP 2005-817416	20051021
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-976551 A 20041029

WO 2005-US38029 W 20051021

ED Entered STN: 05 May 2006

AB Provided herein is a poly(ester amide) (PEA) blend and coatings or implantable devices formed therefrom. The PEA polymer blend is formed of a PEA polymer and a material capable of hydrogen bonding with the PEA. The PEA polymer blend can form a coating on an implantable device, one example of which is a stent. The coating can optionally include a biobeneficial material and/or optionally with a bioactive agent. The implantable device can be used to treat or prevent a disorder such as one of atherosclerosis, thrombosis, restenosis, hemorrhage, vascular dissection or perforation, vascular aneurysm, vulnerable plaque, chronic total occlusion, anastomotic proliferation for vein and artificial grafts, bile duct obstruction, ureter obstruction, tumor obstruction, and combinations thereof. A composition contained 2.0% PEA-TEMPO and EtOH balance. The composition was applied to the surface of a VISION stent.

INCL 428474400; 428480000; 528272000; 528310000

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT Collagens, biological studies
Dendritic polymers
Elastins
Fibrins
Fullerenes
Gelatins, biological studies
Glass, biological studies
Glycosaminoglycans, biological studies
Laminins
Peptides, biological studies
Phosphate glasses
Polyanhydrides
Polycarbonates, biological studies
Polyesters, biological studies
Polyethers, biological studies
Polymer blends
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Polyphosphazenes
Polyureas
Polyurethanes, biological studies
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(poly(ester amide) filler blends for modulation of coating properties)

IT 10102-43-9, Nitric oxide, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(donors; poly(ester amide) filler blends for modulation of coating properties)

L85 ANSWER 8 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:317242 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:357786

TITLE: Poly(ester amide) blend and coatings containing such for implantable devices

INVENTOR(S): Desnoyer, Jessica Renee; Pacetti, Stephen Dirk; Kleiner, Lothar

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Advanced Cardiovascular Systems, Inc., USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 9 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

US 2006074191	A1	20060406	US 2004-960381	20041006
US 7166680	B2	20070123		
WO 2006041676	A1	20060420	WO 2005-US34612	20050928
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
EP 1831310	A1	20070912	EP 2005-802167	20050928
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
US 2007093617	A1	20070426	US 2006-638298	20061212
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-960381 A	20041006
			WO 2005-US34612 W	20050928

ED Entered STN: 06 Apr 2006

AB A poly(ester amide) (PEA) polymer blend having a glass transition temperature (Tg) above the Tg of poly(ester amide benzyl ester) (PEA-Bz) or poly{[N,N'-sebacoyl-bis-(L-leucine)-1,6-hexylene diester]-[N,N'-sebacoyl-L-lysine 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-amino-1- piperidinyloxyl amide]}(PEA-TEMPO), comprising: a first PEA polymer having a Tg equal to or below the Tg of PEA-Bz or Tg of PEA-TEMPO, and a second PEA polymer having a Tg above the Tg of PEA-Bz or Tg of PEA-Tempo. The PEA polymer blend can form a coating on an implantable device, one example of which is a stent. The coating can optionally include a biobeneficial material and/or optionally with a bioactive agent. The implantable device can be used to treat or prevent a disorder such as one of atherosclerosis, thrombosis, restenosis, hemorrhage, vascular dissection or perforation, vascular aneurysm, vulnerable plaque, chronic total occlusion, claudication, anastomotic proliferation for vein and artificial grafts, bile duct obstruction, ureter obstruction, tumor obstruction, and combinations thereof.

INCL 525178000; 525419000

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 42

IT 10102-43-9, Nitric oxide, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(donors; poly(ester amide) blend and coatings containing such for implantable devices)

REFERENCE COUNT: 454 THERE ARE 454 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L85 ANSWER 9 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2006:299130 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	144:338249
TITLE:	Methacrylate copolymers for medical devices
INVENTOR(S):	Ding, Ni
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	USA
SOURCE:	U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp. CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2006067908	A1	20060330	US 2004-957265	20040930
WO 2006039152	A1	20060413	WO 2005-US33660	20050919
WO 2006039152	A9	20070412		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA

EP 1802359	A2	20070704	EP 2005-798762	20050919

R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL, BA, HR, MK, YU

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 2004-957265	A	20040930
	WO 2005-US33660	W	20050919

ED Entered STN: 31 Mar 2006

AB A polymer of hydrophobic monomers and hydrophilic monomers is provided. It is also provided a polymer blend that contains the polymer and another biocompatible polymer. The polymer or polymer blend and optionally a biobeneficial material and/or a bioactive agent can form a coating on an implantable device such as a drug delivery stent. The implantable device can be used for treating or preventing a disorder such as atherosclerosis, thrombosis, restenosis, hemorrhage, vascular dissection or perforation, vascular aneurysm, vulnerable plaque, chronic total occlusion, anastomotic proliferation for vein and artificial grafts, bile duct obstruction, ureter obstruction, tumor obstruction, or combinations thereof. Stents were coated with poly(Bu methacrylate) (PBMA) primer. The primer coating solution was 2% PBMA in a solvent mixture

INCL 424078270; 424078310

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT Aneurysm
Atherosclerosis
Cellophane
Coating materials
Glass transition temperature
Hemorrhage
Human
Medical goods
Neoplasm
Thrombosis
(methacrylate copolymers for medical devices)

IT 10102-43-9, Nitric oxide, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(donors; methacrylate copolymers for medical devices)

L85 ANSWER 10 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:318181 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:145675

TITLE: A reagentless biosensor of nitric oxide based on direct electron transfer

process of cytochrome C on multi-walled carbon nanotube

AUTHOR(S): Zhao, Guang-Chao; Yin, Zheng-Zhi; Wei, Xian-Wen
CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Chemistry and Materials Science, Anhui Key Laboratory of Functional Molecular Solids, Anhui Normal University, Wuhu, 241000, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Frontiers in Bioscience (2005), 10(Suppl.), 2005-2010
CODEN: FRBIF6; ISSN: 1093-4715
URL: http://www.bioscience.org/asp/getfile.asp?FileName=/2005/v10/af/1675/1675.pdf
PUBLISHER: Frontiers in Bioscience
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; (online computer file)
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 14 Apr 2005

AB Direct electron transfer between Cytochrome c (Cyt.c) and electrode can be achieved through immobilizing Cyt.c on the surface of multi-walled carbon nanotubes (MWNTs). Under the condition of cyclic potential scans, Cyt.c can be adsorbed on the surface of MWNTs that were modified on a glassy carbon (GC) electrode to form an approx. monolayer. The redox characteristic and bioactivity of Cyt.c could be remained after it was adsorbed on MWNTs' surface. This provides a way to construct a new biosensor based on the activity of Cyt.c. Further investigation displayed that Cyt.c adsorbed on MWNTs showed an enzyme-like activity to catalyze the reduction of nitric oxide (NO). Due to catalyzing by Cyt.c, the reduction of NO in aqueous solution was achieved, which reductive potential appeared at -0.747V (vs.SCE). The peak currents were linearly proportional to concentration of NO in the range from 2 to 48 μmol/l with a limit of detection of 1.3 pM. The biosensor showed a good stability and excellent repeatability.

CC 9-1 (Biochemical Methods)
ST biosensor nitric oxide electron transfer carbon nanotube electrode
IT Nanotubes
(carbon; reagentless biosensor of nitric oxide based on direct electron transfer process of cytochrome C on multi-walled carbon nanotube)
IT Catalysis
(electrocatalysis; reagentless biosensor of nitric oxide based on direct electron transfer process of cytochrome C on multi-walled carbon nanotube)
IT Adsorption
Biosensors
(electrochem.; reagentless biosensor of nitric oxide based on direct electron transfer process of cytochrome C on multi-walled carbon nanotube)
IT Electrodes
(glassy carbon; reagentless biosensor of nitric oxide based on direct electron transfer process of cytochrome C on multi-walled carbon nanotube)
IT Immobilization, molecular or cellular
(protein; reagentless biosensor of nitric oxide based on direct electron transfer process of cytochrome C on multi-walled carbon nanotube)
IT Adsorbed monolayers
Chemically modified electrodes
Cyclic voltammetry
Electron transfer
Electronic device fabrication
Reduction, electrochemical
pH
(reagentless biosensor of nitric oxide based on

direct electron transfer process of cytochrome C on multi-walled carbon nanotube)

IT 7440-44-0, Carbon, analysis
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nanotubes; reagentless biosensor of nitric oxide based on direct electron transfer process of cytochrome C on multi-walled carbon nanotube)

IT 10102-43-9, Nitric oxide, analysis
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(reagentless biosensor of nitric oxide based on direct electron transfer process of cytochrome C on multi-walled carbon nanotube)

IT 9007-43-6, Cytochrome c, biological studies
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); CAT (Catalyst use); DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(reagentless biosensor of nitric oxide based on direct electron transfer process of cytochrome C on multi-walled carbon nanotube)

REFERENCE COUNT: 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L85 ANSWER 11 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:698152 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:218962
TITLE: Bioactive material for use in stimulating vascularization
INVENTOR(S): Day, Richard Michael
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The North West London Hospitals Nhs Trust, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 72 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004071542	A1	20040826	WO 2004-GB578	20040213
WO 2004071542	A8	20041014		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1592462	A1	20051109	EP 2004-710917	20040213
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
US 2006233887	A1	20061019	US 2005-545766	20050815
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 2003-3371 A	20030214
			GB 2003-23816 A	20031010
			WO 2004-GB578 W	20040213

ED Entered STN: 26 Aug 2004

AB The present invention relates to a bioactive material, particularly one which comprises SiO2 and CaO and optionally Na2O and/or P2O5, for use in stimulating vascularization and pharmaceutical compns., wound dressings, tissue constructs and delivery systems which include such a bioactive material.

IC ICM A61L015-18
ICS A61L015-44; A61L017-00; A61L027-10; A61L027-42; A61L031-12; A61L031-16

CC 1-8 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 63, 64

ST bioactive stimulating vascularization microvascular endothelium delivery system bioactive material

IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
(bioactive glass; bioactive material for use in stimulating vascularization)

IT Biocompatibility
Cardiovascular agents
Cell proliferation
Drug delivery systems
High throughput screening
Human
Skin
Wound
Wound healing
Wound healing promoters
(bioactive material for use in stimulating vascularization)

IT Angiogenic factors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(bioactive material for use in stimulating vascularization)

IT Ceramics
(biocompatible; bioactive material for use in stimulating vascularization)

IT Fibroblast
(disease; bioactive material for use in stimulating vascularization)

IT Medical goods
(dressings; bioactive material for use in stimulating vascularization)

IT Disease, animal
(fibroblast; bioactive material for use in stimulating vascularization)

IT Endothelium
(microvascular; bioactive material for use in stimulating vascularization)

IT Blood vessel
(microvessel, endothelium; bioactive material for use in stimulating vascularization)

IT Medical goods
(sutures, silk; bioactive material for use in stimulating vascularization)

IT Silk
(sutures; bioactive material for use in stimulating vascularization)

IT 127464-60-2, Vascular endothelial growth factor
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(bioactive material for use in stimulating vascularization)

IT 1303-86-2, Boron oxide (B2O3), biological studies
1305-78-8, Calcium oxide, biological studies 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, biological studies 1313-59-3, Sodium oxide, biological studies 1314-11-0, Strontium oxide (SrO), biological studies
1314-56-3, Phosphorus oxide (P2O5), biological studies

1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 7789-75-5, Calcium fluoride (CaF2), biological studies 12136-45-7, Potassium oxide, biological studies 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide (TiO2), biological studies 14265-44-2, Phosphate, biological studies 16984-48-8, Fluoride ion, biological studies 20667-12-3, Silver oxide
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(bioactive material for use in stimulating vascularization)

IT 9005-32-7D, Alginic acid, agarose/polylysine complex derivs. 9012-36-6D, Agarose, alginate complex derivs. 25104-18-1D, alginate complex derivs. 26124-68-5, Polyglycolic acid
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process)
(bioactive material for use in stimulating vascularization)

L85 ANSWER 12 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:103512 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:94237
TITLE: The effect of ionic products from bioactive glass dissolution on osteoblast proliferation and collagen production
AUTHOR(S): Valerio, Patricia; Pereira, Marivalda M.; Goes, Alfredo M.; Leite, M. Fatima
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Physiology and Biophysics, Federal University of Minas Gerais, Minas Gerais, 31270-901, Brazil
SOURCE: Biomaterials (2004), 25(15), 2941-2948
CODEN: BIMADU; ISSN: 0142-9612
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 09 Feb 2004
AB Bioactive ceramics developed during the past few decades have interesting properties from the biol. standpoint, but their effects on cellular events remain partially unknown. In the current work, the authors investigated cellular viability, proliferation, morphol. changes and metabolic activity of rat primary culture osteoblasts in contact with the ionic products from the dissoln. of a bioactive glass with 60% of silica (BG60S) and a biphasic calcium phosphate (BCP). The authors observed that although osteoblasts cultured with BG60S showed vacuole formation, cell viability was increased when compared to BCP and control. The vacuole formation was not due to the presence of high calcium concentration in the ionic products from the dissoln. of BG60S and was not related to nitric oxide production from the osteoblasts. The authors did find that high silicon concentration could induce cellular vacuole formation. Addnl., energy dispersive spectroscopy anal. indicated that vacuole contained 75% more silicon than other regions in the cell outside the vacuole. The authors further found that collagen production was higher in osteoblast cultured in the presence of BG60S compared to BCP and control, while alkaline phosphatase production was similar among cells incubated with BG60S, BCP and control. Together, these results indicate that osteoblast vacuole formation was due to high silicon contents in the dissoln. of BG60S and we can suggest that despite the vacuole formation, there is no significant alteration in the bioceramic cell interaction.
CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
ST bioactive glass dissoln osteoblast proliferation collagen
IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
(bioactive glass; effect of ionic products from bioactive glass dissoln. on osteoblast proliferation

and collagen production)
IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
(ceramics; effect of ionic products from bioactive glass dissoln. on osteoblast proliferation and collagen production)
IT Cell morphology
Dissolution
Osteoblast
(effect of ionic products from bioactive glass dissoln. on osteoblast proliferation and collagen production)
IT Collagens, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(effect of ionic products from bioactive glass dissoln. on osteoblast proliferation and collagen production)
IT 9001-78-9
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(effect of ionic products from bioactive glass dissoln. on osteoblast proliferation and collagen production)
IT 7440-21-3, Silicon, biological studies 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 7758-87-4, Biphasic calcium phosphate 14265-44-2, Phosphate, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(effect of ionic products from bioactive glass dissoln. on osteoblast proliferation and collagen production)
IT 10102-43-9, Nitric oxide, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(production; effect of ionic products from bioactive glass dissoln. on osteoblast proliferation and collagen production)
REFERENCE COUNT: 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L85 ANSWER 13 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:61418 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:76629
TITLE: Osteoblast response to bioactive glasses in vitro correlates with inorganic phosphate content
AUTHOR(S): Lossdorfer, S.; Schwartz, Z.; Lohmann, C. H.; Greenspan, D. C.; Ranly, D. M.; Boyan, B. D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany
SOURCE: Biomaterials (2004), 25(13), 2547-2555
CODEN: BIMADU; ISSN: 0142-9612
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 26 Jan 2004
AB Inorg. phosphate (Pi) is a physiol. regulator of osteoblasts and chondrocytes, suggesting that phosphate may contribute to the biol. response of these cells to bioactive glasses like Bioglass 45S5, which is composed of 45% SiO2, 24.5% CaO, 24.5% Na2O, and 6% P2O5. We investigated the effect of varying the Pi content of bioactive glass disks (0%, 3%, 6% and 12% P2O5) using human osteoblast-like MG63 cells as the model. Cell number on 6% Pi disks was comparable to cultures on tissue culture plastic, but was reduced at higher and lower Pi concns. Alkaline phosphatase specific activity of isolated cells and cell layer lysates, as well as PGE2, TGF-β1 and NO levels in conditioned media, were elevated in cultures grown on bioactive glass and varied with the Pi content. The greatest effects were observed in cultures grown on disks with the lowest Pi concns. Thus, growth on the bioactive glasses enhances cell function in comparison with tissue culture plastic and lower Pi content favors osteoblast differentiation.
CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
(bioactive glass; osteoblast response to bioactive glasses in vitro correlates with inorg. phosphate content)
IT Osteoblast
(differentiation; osteoblast response to bioactive glasses in vitro correlates with inorg. phosphate content)
IT Dissolution
Human
Surface roughness
(osteoblast response to bioactive glasses in vitro correlates with inorg. phosphate content)
IT Cell differentiation
(osteoblast; osteoblast response to bioactive glasses in vitro correlates with inorg. phosphate content)
IT Transforming growth factors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(β1-; osteoblast response to bioactive glasses in vitro correlates with inorg. phosphate content)
IT 363-24-6, Prostaglandin E2 9001-78-9, Alkaline phosphatase
10102-43-9, Nitric oxide, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(osteoblast response to bioactive glasses in vitro correlates with inorg. phosphate content)
IT 1305-78-8, Calcium oxide (CaO), biological studies 1313-59-3, Sodium oxide (Na2O), biological studies 1314-56-3, Phosphorus oxide (P2O5), biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies
RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(osteoblast response to bioactive glasses in vitro correlates with inorg. phosphate content)
REFERENCE COUNT: 42 THERE ARE 42 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L85 ANSWER 14 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:563304 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:212710
TITLE: Tailoring of bioactive glasses for the release of nitric oxide as an osteogenic stimulus
AUTHOR(S): Pryce, Russell S.; Hench, Larry L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Centre for Tissue Engineering, Department of Materials, Imperial College London, London, SW7 2BP, UK
SOURCE: Journal of Materials Chemistry (2004), 14(14), 2303-2310
CODEN: JMACEP; ISSN: 0959-9428
PUBLISHER: Royal Society of Chemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 14 Jul 2004
AB The production of bioactive glasses using the sol-gel process has increased the viability of using such glass-ceramics in the field of biomaterials. The mesoporous nature of the sol-gel structure enables the incorporation of specific stimuli into the glass for subsequent delivery at the local site upon implantation. This incorporation can be achieved by chemical patterning the sol-gel matrix with organosilanes that contain specific functional groups. This paper examines the synthesis and characterization of a novel sol-gel-derived bioactive glass that can generate nitric oxide in an aqueous environment. Its synthesis is achieved via a two-step process. The first

stage involves surface modification of the ternary 58S bioactive gel-glass (60 mol% SiO2, 36 mol% CaO, 4 mol% P2O5) with an organosilane (3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane). The incorporation of an amino-functional group onto the surface of the gel-glass increases the site reactivity and affinity for nitric oxide. After modification with the organosilane, the bioactive gel-glass is subsequently reacted with mol. nitric oxide resulting in the formation of a nitric oxide-releasing biomaterial. Modification of the gel-glass surface does not alter the reaction mechanisms or bioactivity of the gel-glass, maintaining in-vitro behavior typically associated with bioactive materials that exhibit both osteoconduction and osteoprodn.

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

ST bioglass organosilane nitric oxide

IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
(bioactive glass, surface modified; tailoring of bioactive glasses for release of nitric oxide as an osteogenic stimulus)

IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
(bioactive glass; tailoring of bioactive glasses for release of nitric oxide as an osteogenic stimulus)

IT Dissolution
Sol-gel processing
(tailoring of bioactive glasses for release of nitric oxide as an osteogenic stimulus)

IT 10102-43-9, Nitric oxide, biological studies
RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(tailoring of bioactive glasses for release of nitric oxide as an osteogenic stimulus)

IT 919-30-2, 3-Aminopropyltriethoxysilane
RL: RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(tailoring of bioactive glasses for release of nitric oxide as an osteogenic stimulus)

IT 1305-78-8, Calcium oxide (CaO), biological studies 1314-56-3, Phosphorus oxide (P2O5), biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(tailoring of bioactive glasses for release of nitric oxide as an osteogenic stimulus)

REFERENCE COUNT: 60 THERE ARE 60 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L85 ANSWER 15 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:261718 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:276362
TITLE: Coated implantable medical device
INVENTOR(S): Ragheb, Anthony O.; Bates, Brian L.; Stewart, Joseph M., IV; Bourdeau, William J.; Choules, Brian D.; Purdy, James D.; Fearnot, Neal E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cook Incorporated, USA; Med Institute, Inc.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 33 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003026718	A1	20030403	WO 2001-US45577	20011031

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2002098278	A1	20020725	US 2001-659	20011031
US 6918927	B2	20050719		
CA 2425665	A1	20030403	CA 2001-2425665	20011031
AU 2002239436	A1	20030407	AU 2002-239436	20011031
AU 2002239436	B2	20070426		
EP 1330273	A1	20030730	EP 2001-987197	20011031
EP 1330273	B1	20070725		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

JP 2004522559	T	20040729	JP 2003-530350	20011031
AT 367836	T	20070815	AT 2001-987197	20011031
HK 1053270	A1	20070914	HK 2003-105622	20030805
US 2005278021	A1	20051215	US 2005-141574	20050531

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 2000-244446P	P	20001031
	US 2001-659	A2	20011031
	WO 2001-US45577	W	20011031
	US 2002-395434P	P	20020712
	US 2003-618977	A1	20030714

ED Entered STN: 04 Apr 2003

AB A medical device includes a structure adapted for introduction into a patient, the structure being formed of a preferably non-porous base material having a roughened or textured surface. The structure is conveniently configured as a vascular stent with a base material of stainless steel, nitinol or another suitable material. The medical device also includes a layer of a bioactive material posited directly upon the roughened or textured surface of the base material of the structure. The surface of the base material is roughened or textured by etching or by abrasion with sodium bicarbonate or another suitable grit. A preferred roughened or textured surface is thought to have a mean surface roughness of about 10 in. (about 250 nm) and a surface roughness range between about 1/in. and about 100 in. (about 25 nm and about 2.5 m). The particularly preferred use of sodium bicarbonate as the abrasive to provide roughness or texture to the surface of the base material of the structure is addnl. advantageous in the low toxicity of the sodium bicarbonate to production workers, the ease of product and waste cleanup, and the biocompatibility of any residual sodium bicarbonate.

IC ICM A61L031-16
ICS A61L027-54

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT Glass, processes
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process)
(coated implantable medical device)

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-78-2, Aspirin 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 51-61-6, Dopamine, biological studies 57-92-1, Streptomycin, biological studies 59-02-9, α-Tocopherol 59-05-2, Methotrexate 64-86-8, Colchicine 70-51-9, Deferoxamine 114-07-8, Erythromycin 1177-87-3, Dexamethasone acetate 1404-90-6, Vancomycin 2392-39-4, Dexamethasone sodium phosphate 7439-89-6D, Iron, chelates 7440-44-0, Carbon, biological studies 7553-56-2D, Iodine, Barium 7553-56-2D, Iodine, compds. 8001-27-2, Hirudin 9002-01-1,

Streptokinase 9002-84-0, PTFE 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 9004-35-7, Cellulose acetate 9004-70-0, Cellulose nitrate 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9039-53-6, Urokinase 9054-89-1, Superoxide dismutase 10098-91-6, Y-90, biological studies 10102-43-9, Nitric oxide, biological studies 10198-40-0, Cobalt-60, biological studies 12683-48-6 14133-76-7, Tc-99, biological studies 14596-37-3, P-32, biological studies 14694-69-0, Ir-192, biological studies 15750-15-9, In-111, biological studies 22260-51-1, Bromocriptine mesylate 24980-41-4, Polycaprolactone 25038-59-9, PET, biological studies 25248-42-4, Polycaprolactone 26009-03-0, Polyglycolic acid 26023-30-3, Poly[oxy(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-ethanediyl)] 26100-51-6, Polylactic acid 26124-68-5, Polyglycolic acid 33069-62-4, Paclitaxel 34346-01-5, Glycolic acid-lactic acid copolymer 35121-78-9, Prostacyclin 37187-49-8, Cytochalasin 53123-88-9, Rapamycin 55142-85-3, Ticlopidine 62571-86-2, Captopril 66104-23-2, Pergolide mesylate 71142-71-7 74863-84-6, Argatroban 75847-73-3, Enalapril 79217-60-0, Cyclosporin 108736-35-2, Angiopeptin 127464-60-2, Vascular endothelial growth factor 128171-16-4, Hydroxybutyric acid-hydroxyvaleric acid copolymer 128270-60-0, Hirulog 139639-23-9, Tissue plasminogen activator
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(coated implantable medical device)

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L85 ANSWER 16 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:173544 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:191877
TITLE: Antimicrobial powdered silicate glass and use thereof
INVENTOR(S): Fechner, Joerg Hinrich; Zimmer, Jose
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schott Glas, Germany; Carl-Zeiss-Stiftung
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 15 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003018499	A2	20030306	WO 2002-EP9216	20020817
WO 2003018499	A3	20030417		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 10213630	A1	20030313	DE 2002-10213630	20020327
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2001-10141116 A	20010822
			DE 2002-10213630 A	20020327

ED Entered STN: 07 Mar 2003
AB The glass powder contains SiO2 20-80, Na2O 0-40, K2O 0-40, Li2O 0-40, CaO 0-40, MgO 0-40, Al2O3 0-40, P2O5 0-1, B2O3 0-40, Fe2O3 0-10, and XFy 0-30 weight% (X = Li, Na, K, Be, Mg, Ca; y = 1, 2), and trace elements and/or

refining agents; whereby Na2O + K2O + Li2O + CaO + MgO 15-80 weight%. A calcium sodium silicate glass showed very good antimicrobial activity against E. coli, P. aeruginosa, S. aureus, C. albicans and A. niger after 14 days.

IC ICM C03C013-00
CC 57-1 (Ceramics)
Section cross-reference(s): 5, 17, 38, 62
ST calcium sodium silicate glass powder antimicrobial agent
IT Antimicrobial agents
(antimicrobial powdered silicate glass and use thereof)
IT Cosmetics
Deodorants
Food
Medical goods
Scouring agents
(antimicrobial powdered silicate glass and use thereof in)
IT Plastics, uses
Polymers, uses
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antimicrobial powdered silicate glass and use thereof in)
IT Silicate glasses
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(calcium sodium silicate; antimicrobial powdered silicate glass and use thereof)
IT Medical goods
(hygienic materials, paper hygienic materials; antimicrobial powdered silicate glass and use thereof in)
IT 1309-37-1, Iron oxide, uses
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antimicrobial powdered silicate glass and use thereof)
IT 7440-22-4, Silver, uses 7440-50-8, Copper, uses 7440-66-6, Zinc, uses 7681-49-4, Sodium fluoride, uses 7783-40-6, Magnesium fluoride 7787-49-7, Beryllium fluoride 7789-23-3, Potassium fluoride 7789-24-4, Lithium fluoride, uses 7789-75-5, Calcium fluoride, uses
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(calcium sodium silicate glass; antimicrobial powdered silicate glass and use thereof)
IT 1303-86-2, Boron oxide, uses 1305-78-8, Calcia, uses 1309-48-4, Magnesia, uses 1313-59-3, Sodium oxide, uses 1314-56-3, Phosphorus pentaoxide, uses 1344-28-1, Alumina, uses 7631-86-9, Silica, uses 12057-24-8, Lithium oxide, uses 12136-45-7, Potassium oxide, uses
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(calcium sodium silicate glass; antimicrobial powdered silicate glass and use thereof)

L85 ANSWER 17 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:173543 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:191876
TITLE: Antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, wound-healing and disinfecting silicate glass and use thereof
INVENTOR(S): Fechner, Joerg Hinrich; Zimmer, Jose
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schott Glas, Germany; Carl-Zeiss-Stiftung
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003018498	A1	20030306	WO 2002-EP9217	20020817
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 10156577	A1	20030528	DE 2001-10156577	20011120
DE 10213630	A1	20030313	DE 2002-10213630	20020327
US 2005064193	A1	20050324	US 2004-487186	20040624
US 7166549	B2	20070123		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

DE 2001-10141116	A	20010822
DE 2001-10156577	A	20011120
DE 2002-10213630	A	20020327
WO 2002-EP9217	W	20020817

ED Entered STN: 07 Mar 2003

AB The glass contains SiO2 30-95, Na2O 0-40, K2O 0-40, Li2O 0-40, CaO 0-35, MgO 0-10, Al2O3 0-10, P2O5 0-15, B2O3 1-5, NaF 0-10, LiF 0-10, KF 0-10, CaF2 0-10, Ag2O 0-5, MgF2 0-10, Fe2O3 0-2, and XIy 0-10 weight% (X = Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs, Be, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, Ag, Zn; y = 1, 2); whereby the sequence of XIy >10 ppm. A calcium sodium silicate glass showed very good antibacterial activity against E. coli, P. aeruginosa, S. aureus, C. albicans and A. niger.

IC ICM C03C012-00
ICS C03C004-00; C03C003-11; C03C003-062

CC 57-1 (Ceramics)
Section cross-reference(s): 5, 17, 38, 62, 63

ST calcium sodium silicate glass antimicrobial agent; anti inflammatory agent calcium sodium silicate glass; wound healing treatment calcium sodium silicate glass; disinfectant sodium silicate glass

IT Disinfectants
(antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, wound-healing and disinfecting silicate glass and use thereof)

IT Anti-inflammatory agents
Antimicrobial agents
Food preservatives
(antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, wound-healing and disinfecting silicate glass and use thereof as)

IT Food
(antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, wound-healing and disinfecting silicate glass and use thereof for)

IT Antiperspirants
Cosmetics
Dental materials and appliances
Deodorants
Lacquers
Medical goods
Paints

Scouring agents
(antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, wound-healing and disinfecting silicate glass and use thereof in)

IT Plastics, uses
Polymers, uses
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, wound-healing and disinfecting silicate glass and use thereof in)

IT Dentifrices
(antiperiodontal; antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, wound-healing and disinfecting silicate glass and use thereof for)

IT Silicate glasses
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(calcium sodium silicate; antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, wound-healing and disinfecting silicate glass and use thereof)

IT Medical goods
(hygienic materials, paper hygienic materials; antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, wound-healing and disinfecting silicate glass and use thereof in)

IT Wound healing
(treatment; antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, wound-healing and disinfecting silicate glass and use thereof for)

IT 1309-37-1, Iron oxide, uses 7681-11-0, Potassium iodide, uses 7681-49-4, Sodium fluoride, uses 7681-82-5, Sodium iodide, uses 7783-40-6, Magnesium fluoride 7783-96-2, Silver iodide 7787-53-3, Beryllium iodide 7789-17-5, Cesium iodide 7789-23-3, Potassium fluoride 7789-24-4, Lithium fluoride, uses 7789-75-5, Calcium fluoride, uses 7790-29-6, Rubidium iodide 10102-68-8, Calcium iodide 10139-47-6, Zinc iodide 10377-51-2, Lithium iodide 10377-58-9, Magnesium iodide 10476-86-5, Strontium iodide 13718-50-8, Barium iodide 20667-12-3, Silver oxide
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(calcium sodium silicate glass; antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, wound-healing and disinfecting silicate glass and use thereof)

IT 1303-86-2, Boron oxide, uses 1305-78-8, Calcia, uses 1309-48-4, Magnesia, uses 1313-59-3, Sodium oxide, uses 1314-56-3, Phosphorus pentaoxide, uses 1344-28-1, Alumina, uses 7631-86-9, Silica, uses 12057-24-8, Lithium oxide, uses 12136-45-7, Potassium oxide, uses
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(calcium sodium silicate glass; antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, wound-healing and disinfecting silicate glass and use thereof)

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L85 ANSWER 18 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:173541 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:191875
TITLE: Antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, wound-healing silicate glass powder and use thereof
INVENTOR(S): Fechner, Joerg Hinrich; Zimmer, Jose

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schott Glas, Germany; Carl-Zeiss-Stiftung
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003018496	A1	20030306	WO 2002-EP9220	20020817
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 10156577	A1	20030528	DE 2001-10156577	20011120
DE 10213630	A1	20030313	DE 2002-10213630	20020327
DE 10213632	A1	20030313	DE 2002-10213632	20020327
EP 1419118	A1	20040519	EP 2002-772168	20020817
EP 1419118	B1	20060712		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
JP 2005501113	T	20050113	JP 2003-523165	20020817
AT 332879	T	20060815	AT 2002-772168	20020817
US 2004253321	A1	20041216	US 2004-487187	20040324

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

DE 2001-10141116	A	20010822
DE 2001-10156577	A	20011120
DE 2002-10213630	A	20020327
DE 2002-10213632	A	20020327
WO 2002-EP9220	W	20020817

ED Entered STN: 07 Mar 2003

AB The glass powder contains SiO2 20-80, Na2O 0-40, K2O 0-40, Li2O 0-40, CaO 0-40, MgO 0-40, Al2O3 0-40, P2O5 0-1, B2O3 0-40, ZnO 0-10 weight%, and trace elements and/or refining agents; whereby Na2O + K2O + Li2O + CaO + MgO 15-80 weight%. A calcium sodium silicate glass showed very good antimicrobial activity against E. coli, P. aeruginosa, S. aureus, C. albicans, and A. niger after 14 days.

IC ICM C03C003-076
ICS C03C003-095; C03C012-00; C03C004-00; C03C003-11; C03C003-062

CC 57-1 (Ceramics)
Section cross-reference(s): 5, 38, 62, 63

ST calcium sodium silicate glass powder antimicrobial agent; anti inflammatory agent calcium sodium silicate glass powder; wound healing treatment calcium sodium silicate glass powder

IT Anti-inflammatory agents
Antimicrobial agents
(antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, wound-healing silicate glass powder and use thereof as)

IT Antiperspirants
Cosmetics
Deodorants
Food
Lacquers
Medical goods

Paints
Scouring agents
(antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, wound-healing silicate glass powder and use thereof in)

IT Plastics, uses
Polymers, uses
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, wound-healing silicate glass powder and use thereof in)

IT Silicate glasses
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(calcium sodium silicate; antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, wound-healing silicate glass powder and use thereof)

IT Medical goods
(hygienic materials, paper hygienic materials; antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, wound-healing silicate glass powder and use thereof for)

IT Skin, disease
(irritation, treatment; antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, wound-healing silicate glass powder and use thereof for)

IT Wound healing
(treatment; antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, wound-healing silicate glass powder and use thereof for)

IT 7440-66-6, Zinc, uses 7681-11-0, Potassium iodide, uses 7681-49-4, Sodium fluoride, uses 7681-82-5, Sodium iodide, uses 7783-40-6, Magnesium fluoride 7787-49-7, Beryllium fluoride 7787-53-3, Beryllium iodide 7789-23-3, Potassium fluoride 7789-24-4, Lithium fluoride, uses 7789-75-5, Calcium fluoride, uses 10102-68-8, Calcium iodide 10377-51-2, Lithium iodide 10377-58-9, Magnesium iodide
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(calcium sodium silicate glass; antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, wound-healing silicate glass and use thereof)

IT 12057-24-8, Lithium oxide, uses
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(calcium sodium silicate glass; antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, wound-healing silicate glass and use thereof)

IT 7440-22-4, Silver, uses 7440-50-8, Copper, uses
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(calcium sodium silicate glass; antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, wound-healing silicate glass powder and use thereof)

IT 1303-86-2, Boron oxide, uses 1305-78-8, Calcia, uses 1309-48-4, Magnesia, uses 1313-59-3, Sodium oxide, uses 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses 1314-56-3, Phosphorus pentaoxide, uses 1344-28-1, Alumina, uses 7631-86-9, Silica, uses 12136-45-7, Potassium oxide, uses
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(calcium sodium silicate glass; antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, wound-healing silicate glass powder and

use thereof)
REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L85 ANSWER 19 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:76560 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:112050
TITLE: Foaming cosmetic preparations comprising a lipid phase
INVENTOR(S): Riedel, Heidi; Kroepke, Rainer; Bleckmann, Andreas; Oelrichs, Ilka
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Beiersdorf Ag, Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 57 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003007894	A2	20030130	WO 2002-EP7908	20020716
WO 2003007894	A3	20030501		
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR				
DE 10134729	A1	20030206	DE 2001-10134729	20010717
EP 1411883	A2	20040428	EP 2002-760246	20020716
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
US 2004202618	A1	20041014	US 2004-760088	20040116
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2001-10134729 A	20010717
			WO 2002-EP7908 W	20020716

ED Entered STN: 31 Jan 2003
AB The invention relates to foamable cosmetic or dermatol . prepns. comprising (I) an emulsifier system consisting of at least one emulsifier (A) selected from the group of fully, partially or non neutralized, branched and/or unbranched, saturated and/or unsatd. fatty acids with a chain length of 10-40 carbon atoms, (B) at least one emulsifier (B), selected from the group of polyethoxylated fatty acid esters with a chain length of 10-40 carbon atoms and with a degree of ethoxylation of 5 -100 and (C) at least one co-emulsifer C, selected from the group of saturated and/or unsatd., branched and/or unbranched fatty alcs. with a chain length of 10-40 carbon atoms, and (II) up to 50 weight %- in relation to the entire weight of the foamable preparation- of a lipid phase which contains one or several non-polar lipids with a polarity of at least 30 mN/m. The compns. are filled in a pressure container and dosed with gas. Thus a foamy O/W cream contained in the emulsion (weight/weight)%: stearic acid 3.00; cetyl alc. 8.50; PEG-20 stearate 8.50; C12-C15 alkyl benzoate 4.00; paraffin oil 5.00; isohexadecane 2.00; glycerin 5.00; sodium hydroxide q.s.; preservative q.s.; perfume q.s.; water to 100; pH 6.5-7.5. A foam was prepared by using 90 volume/volume% of the emulsion and 10 volume/volume% propane-butane mixture
IC ICM A61K007-00
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 63
ST emulsion foam cosmetics lipid
IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(C16-18; foaming cosmetic prepns. comprising a lipid phase)
IT Glycerides, biological studies

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(C8-10; foaming cosmetic prepns. comprising a lipid phase)

IT Cosmetics
(creams; foaming cosmetic prepns. comprising a lipid phase)

IT Cyclosiloxanes
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(di-Me; foaming cosmetic prepns. comprising a lipid phase)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ester with stearic acid; foaming cosmetic prepns. comprising a lipid phase)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(esters with fatty acids; foaming cosmetic prepns. comprising a lipid phase)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fatty; foaming cosmetic prepns. comprising a lipid phase)

IT Air
Containers
Emulsifying agents
Emulsions
Polarity
Propellants (sprays and foams)
Sunscreens
(foaming cosmetic prepns. comprising a lipid phase)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies
Hydrocarbon oils
Lipids, biological studies
Paraffin oils
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(foaming cosmetic prepns. comprising a lipid phase)

IT Glass, biological studies
Metals, biological studies
Plastics, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); DEV (Device component use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(foaming cosmetic prepns. comprising a lipid phase)

IT Cosmetics
(foams; foaming cosmetic prepns. comprising a lipid phase)

IT Hydrocarbons, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(halo; foaming cosmetic prepns. comprising a lipid phase)

IT Cosmetics
(lotions; foaming cosmetic prepns. comprising a lipid phase)

IT Cosmetics
(moisturizers; foaming cosmetic prepns. comprising a lipid phase)

IT Emulsions
(oil-in-water; foaming cosmetic prepns. comprising a lipid phase)

IT Drug delivery systems
(ointments, creams; foaming cosmetic prepns. comprising a lipid phase)

IT 50-21-5D, C12-C15 alkyl ester 57-10-3, Palmitic acid, biological studies
57-11-4, Stearic acid, biological studies 57-11-4D, Stearic acid, ester

with PEG 74-98-6, Propane, biological studies 106-97-8, Butane, biological studies 112-72-1, Myristyl alcohol 115-10-6, Dimethyl ether 124-38-9, Carbon dioxide, biological studies 629-82-3, Dicaprylyl ether 1338-41-6, Sorbitan monostearate 7384-98-7, Propylene glycol dicaprylate 7440-59-7, Helium, biological studies 7727-37-9, Nitrogen, biological studies 7782-44-7, Oxygen, biological studies 10102-43-9, Nitrogen oxide (NO), biological studies 12441-09-7D, Sorbitan, mono-, di-, and triglycerides 25322-68-3D, PEG, ester with stearic acid 25322-68-3D, Polyethylene glycol, esters with fatty acids 36653-82-4, Cetyl alcohol 37309-58-3, Polydecene 52845-07-5, Isoeicosane 59030-00-1, Polysynlane 60908-77-2, Isohexadecane 93803-86-2, Octyl isostearate
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(foaming cosmetic prepns. comprising a lipid phase)

L85 ANSWER 20 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:76559 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:112049
TITLE: Foaming cosmetic preparations comprising a lipid phase
INVENTOR(S): Riedel, Heidi; Kroepke, Rainer; Bleckmann, Andreas; Oelrichs, Ilka
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Beiersdorf Ag, Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 59 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003007893	A2	20030130	WO 2002-EP7907	20020716
WO 2003007893	A3	20030731		
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR				
DE 10134786	A1	20030206	DE 2001-10134786	20010717
EP 1411884	A2	20040428	EP 2002-764702	20020716
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
US 2004197295	A1	20041007	US 2004-760086	20040116
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2001-10134786 A	20010717
			WO 2002-EP7907 W	20020716

ED Entered STN: 31 Jan 2003
AB The invention relates to foamable cosmetic or dermatol . prepns. comprising (I) at least one emulsifier selected from the group of fully, partially or non neutralized, branched and/or unbranched, saturated and/or unsatd. fatty acids with a chain length of 10-40 carbon atoms, (B) at least one emulsifier (B), selected from the group of polyethoxylated fatty acid esters with a chain length of 10-40 carbon atoms and with a degree of ethoxylation of 5 -100 and (C) at least one co-emulsifier C, selected from the group of saturated and/or unsatd., branched and/or unbranched fatty alcs. with a chain length of 10-40 carbon atoms, and (II) up to 50%- in relation to the entire weight of the foamable preparation- of a lipid phase which contains one or several lipids from the group of silicon oils or silicon waxes. The compns. are filled in a pressure container and dosed with gas. Thus a foamy O/W cream contained in the emulsion (weight/weight)%: stearic acid 3.00; cetyl alc. 8.50; PEG-20 stearate 8.50; cyclomethicone 10.00; C12-C13 alkyl lactate 5.00; isohexadecane 2.00; glycerin 5.00; sodium hydroxide q.s.; preservative q.s.; perfume q.s.;

water to 100; pH 6.5-7.5. A foam was prepared by using 90 volume/volume% of the emulsion and 10 volume/volume% propane-butane mixture

IC ICM A61K007-00

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 63

ST emulsion foam cosmetics lipid

IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(C16-18; foaming cosmetic prepns. comprising a lipid phase)

IT Glycerides, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(C8-10; foaming cosmetic prepns. comprising a lipid phase)

IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(avocado; foaming cosmetic prepns. comprising a lipid phase)

IT Cosmetics
(creams; foaming cosmetic prepns. comprising a lipid phase)

IT Cyclosiloxanes
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(di-Me; foaming cosmetic prepns. comprising a lipid phase)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ester with stearic acid; foaming cosmetic prepns. comprising a lipid phase)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(esters with fatty acids; foaming cosmetic prepns. comprising a lipid phase)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fatty; foaming cosmetic prepns. comprising a lipid phase)

IT Air
Containers
Emulsifying agents
Emulsions
Polarity
Propellants (sprays and foams)
Sunscreens
(foaming cosmetic prepns. comprising a lipid phase)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies
Lipids, biological studies
Paraffin oils
Polysiloxanes, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(foaming cosmetic prepns. comprising a lipid phase)

IT Glass, biological studies
Metals, biological studies
Plastics, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); DEV (Device component use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(foaming cosmetic prepns. comprising a lipid phase)

IT Cosmetics
(foams; foaming cosmetic prepns. comprising a lipid phase)

IT Hydrocarbons, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(halo; foaming cosmetic prepns. comprising a lipid phase)

IT Cosmetics

(lotions; foaming cosmetic prepns. comprising a lipid phase)
IT Cosmetics
(moisturizers; foaming cosmetic prepns. comprising a lipid phase)
IT Emulsions
(oil-in-water; foaming cosmetic prepns. comprising a lipid phase)
IT Drug delivery systems
(ointments, creams; foaming cosmetic prepns. comprising a lipid phase)
IT 50-21-5D, Lactic acid, C12-C13 alkyl ester 57-10-3, Palmitic acid, biological studies 57-11-4, Stearic acid, biological studies 57-11-4D, Stearic acid, ester with PEG 74-98-6, Propane, biological studies 106-97-8, Butane, biological studies 112-72-1, Myristyl alcohol 115-10-6, Dimethyl ether 124-38-9, Carbon dioxide, biological studies 1338-41-6, Sorbitan monostearate 7384-98-7, Propylene glycol dicaprylate 7440-59-7, Helium, biological studies 7727-37-9, Nitrogen, biological studies 7782-44-7, Oxygen, biological studies 10102-43-9, Nitrogen oxide (NO), biological studies 12441-09-7D, Sorbitan, mono-, di-, and triglycerides 25322-68-3D, PEG, ester with stearic acid 25322-68-3D, Polyethylene glycol, esters with fatty acids 36653-82-4, Cetyl alcohol 59030-00-1, Polysynlane 60908-77-2, Isohexadecane 68171-38-0, Propylene glycol monoisostearate 93803-86-2, Octyl isostearate
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(foaming cosmetic prepns. comprising a lipid phase)

L85 ANSWER 21 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:665090 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:47268
TITLE: Characterization of a novel nitric oxide releasing bioactive glass
AUTHOR(S): Pryce, R. S.; Hench, L. L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tissue Engineering Centre, Department of Materials, Imperial College, London, UK
SOURCE: Key Engineering Materials (2003), 240-242(Bioceramics), 205-208
CODEN: KEMAEY; ISSN: 1013-9826
PUBLISHER: Trans Tech Publications Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 26 Aug 2003
AB The development of NO releasing biomaterials is a new field, and has focussed on polymers for applications such as reducing platelet adhesion in the circulatory system. Its application in the field of orthopedic biomaterials has been limited even though NO has now been shown to be an important mol. in the role of osteogenesis. By combining the osteogenic properties of NO with that observed for bioactive glasses a new optimized bioactive glass can be produced. This paper looks at the dissoln. of NO from two NO doped bioactive glasses: 58S gel glass, and amine modified 58S gel- glass. In vitro bioactivity tests were performed in simulated body fluid (SBF) with the ionic concentration of the SBF after glass immersion analyzed using inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy. Dissoln. studies have shown an enhanced release of NO from the amine-modified glass compared to the unmodified bioactive glass. The bioactivity of both glasses was not hindered by the NO doping step, with FTIR indicating the formation of a HCA layer. The modification of the 58S bioactive glass with an organosilane, aminopropyltriethoxysilane (APTS) resulted in increased chemical reaction

behavior of the glass due to the presence of amine groups on the surface. Measurement of NO release as determined by anal. of the nitrite concentration showed a 2000% increase for the amine modified 58S gel- glass. Further in vitro studies are underway to determine whether the specific effect of NO stimulation on human osteoblasts is reproducible with both NO doped 58S and NH58S bioactive gel-glass.

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

ST nitric oxide bioactive glass

IT Bone
(artificial; characterization of novel nitric oxide releasing bioactive glass)

IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
(bioactive glass; characterization of novel nitric oxide releasing bioactive glass)

IT Bone formation
Dissolution
Human
Osteoblast
(characterization of novel nitric oxide releasing bioactive glass)

IT 10102-43-9, Nitric oxide, biological studies
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(characterization of novel nitric oxide releasing bioactive glass)

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L85 ANSWER 22 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:900430 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:46817

TITLE: Silver-containing, sol-gel derived bioglass antibacterial compositions

INVENTOR(S): Bellantone, Maria; Coleman, Nichola J.; Hench, Larry L.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Usbiomaterials Corporation, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 26 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000076486	A1	20001221	WO 2000-US16207	20000614
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2377402	A1	20001221	CA 2000-2377402	20000614
EP 1196150	A1	20020417	EP 2000-939832	20000614
EP 1196150	B1	20050824		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

US 6482444	B1	20021119	US 2000-593868	20000614
AT 302621	T	20050915	AT 2000-939832	20000614
PT 1196150	T	20051130	PT 2000-939832	20000614
ES 2245644	T3	20060116	ES 2000-939832	20000614
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-139014P	P 19990614
			WO 2000-US16207	W 20000614

ED Entered STN: 22 Dec 2000

AB Silver-containing, sol-gel derived bioactive glass compns. and methods of preparation and use thereof are disclosed. The compns. can be in the form of particles, fibers and/or coatings, among other possible forms, and can be used, for example, for treating wounds, improving the success of skin grafts, reducing the inflammatory response and providing anti-bacterial treatments to a patient in need thereof. Anti-bacterial properties can be imparted to implanted materials, such as prosthetic implants, sutures, stents, screws, plates, tubes, and the like, by incorporating the compns. into or onto the implanted materials. The compns. can also be used to prepare devices used for in vitro and ex vivo cell culture.

IC ICM A61K009-70

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
(bioactive glass; silver-containing, sol-gel derived bioglass antibacterial compns.)

IT Glass fibers, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(silver-containing, sol-gel derived bioglass antibacterial compns.)

IT 1303-86-2, Boron oxide, biological studies 1305-78-8, Calcium oxide, biological studies 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, biological studies 1313-59-3, Sodium oxide, biological studies 1314-56-3, Phosphorus oxide, biological studies 1344-28-1, Alumina, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 7789-75-5, Calcium fluoride, biological studies 12136-45-7, Potassium oxide, biological studies 20667-12-3, Silver oxide
RL: OCU (Occurrence, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
(silver-containing, sol-gel derived bioglass antibacterial compns.)

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L85 ANSWER 23 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:190879 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:227460

TITLE: Anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial uses for bioactive glass compositions

INVENTOR(S): Greenspan, David C.; West, Jon K.; Lee, Sean; Meyers, James L.; Diamond, Mason

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): US Biomaterials Corp., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000015167	A1	20000323	WO 1999-US20644	19990910

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU,

CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1021148	A1	20000726	EP 1997-941714		19970919
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI					
JP 2001503739	T	20010321	JP 1998-514928		19970919
US 2001041186	A1	20011115	US 1998-164293		19981001
US 6428800	B2	20020806			
HK 1018394	A1	20071005	HK 1999-103555		19990816
CA 2343223	A1	20000323	CA 1999-2343223		19990910
AU 9962447	A	20000403	AU 1999-62447		19990910
EP 1123072	A1	20010816	EP 1999-949609		19990910
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO					
JP 2002524203	T	20020806	JP 2000-569752		19990910
US 6756060	B1	20040629	US 2000-560046		20000427
US 2004228905	A1	20041118	US 2004-865636		20040610
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-99725P	P	19980910
			US 1999-392516	A	19990909
			US 1996-715911	A	19960919
			WO 1997-US16732	W	19970919
			US 1998-164293	A2	19981001
			WO 1999-US20644	W	19990910
			US 2000-560046	A1	20000427

ED Entered STN: 24 Mar 2000

AB Compns. and methods for treating wounds to significantly reduce the healing time, reduce the incidence of scar formation, improve the success of skin grafts, reduce the inflammatory response and providing anti-bacterial treatments to a patient in need thereof, that include small non-interlinked particles of bioactive glass or highly porous bioactive glass, are disclosed. Anti-bacterial solns. derived from bioactive glass, and methods of preparation and use thereof, are also disclosed. The compns. include non-interlinked particles of bioactive glass, alone or in combination with anti-bacterial agents and/or anti-inflammatory agents. The compns. can include an appropriate carrier for topical administration. Anti-bacterial properties can be imparted to implanted materials, such as prosthetic implants, sutures, stents, screws, plates, tubes, and the like, by incorporating small bioactive glass particles or porous bioactive glass into or onto the implanted materials. Anti-bacterial properties can also be imparted to devices used for in vitro and ex vivo cell culture by incorporating non-interlinked particles of bioactive glass into the devices. Anti-bacterial compns. derived from aqueous exts. of bioactive glass are also disclosed. These compns. can be used, for example, in food preparation, solns. used for cell culture, and buffer solns., such as i.v. solns. A would was treated with a mixture of particulate noninterlinked bioactive glass with a fine particle size, a topical antibiotic including sulfadiazine, and a petrolatum base carrier. After only 4 days, seepage of the wound was stopped and the surface of the wound appeared dry. If only a topical antibiotic was used to treat a wound in a patient with vasculitis, it would normally take about 2 seeks to stop seepage.

IC A61F013-00; A61K007-48

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

ST wound treatment bioactive glass; antiinflammatory bioactive glass; antimicrobial bioactive glass

IT Anti-inflammatory agents

Antimicrobial agents
Burn
Particle size
Wound healing promoters
(anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial uses for bioactive glass compns.)

IT Glass fibers, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial uses for bioactive glass compns.)

IT Paraffin oils
Petrolatum
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial uses for bioactive glass compns.)

IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
(bioactive glass; anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial uses for bioactive glass compns.)

IT Medical goods
(dressings; anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial uses for bioactive glass compns.)

IT Cotton
(gauze; anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial uses for bioactive glass compns.)

IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
(implants; anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial uses for bioactive glass compns.)

IT Anesthetics
Antibiotics
Drug delivery systems
(topical; anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial uses for bioactive glass compns.)

IT 1303-86-2, Boron oxide, biological studies 1305-78-8, Calcium oxide, biological studies 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, biological studies 1313-59-3, Sodium oxide, biological studies 1314-56-3, Phosphorus oxide, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 7789-75-5, Calcium fluoride, biological studies 12136-45-7, Potassium oxide, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); OCU (Occurrence, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
(anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial uses for bioactive glass compns.)

IT 60-54-8, Tetracycline 68-35-9, Sulfadiazine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial uses for bioactive glass compns.)

IT 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 57-62-5, Chlortetracycline 114-07-8, Erythromycin 119-04-0, Framycetin 130-26-7, Clioquinol 138-39-6, Mafenide 1403-66-3, Gentamicin 1404-04-2, Neomycin 1404-26-8, Polymyxin b 1405-87-4, Bacitracin 1405-97-6, Gramicidin 6990-06-3, Fusidic acid 12650-69-0, Mupirocin 18323-44-9, Clindamycin 22199-08-2, Silver sulfadiazine
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial uses for bioactive glass compns.)

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L85 ANSWER 24 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:271831 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:65727
TITLE: Photolytic Generation of Nitric Oxide through a Porous Glass Partitioning Membrane
AUTHOR(S): Zhelyaskov, Valentin R.; Godwin, Dwayne W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: World Precision Instruments, Inc., Sarasota, FL, 34240-9258, USA
SOURCE: Nitric Oxide (1998), 2(6), 454-459
CODEN: NIOXF5; ISSN: 1089-8603
PUBLISHER: Academic Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 03 May 1999
AB The authors report a new method of generating nitric oxide that possesses several potential advantages for exptl. use. This method consists of a microphotolysis chamber where NO is released by illuminating photolabile NO donors with light from a xenon lamp. NO then diffuses through a porous glass membrane to the exptl. preparation The authors observed that the rate of NO generation is a linear function of light intensity. Due to a dynamic equilibrium between the mechanisms of NO generation and dissipation (by diffusion or oxidation) the NO concentration in the exptl. cuvette can be reversibly and reproducibly controlled. The major potential advantages of this device include its use as a NO point source, and the ability to partition the NO donor compound from the exptl. preparation by a porous glass membrane. The diffusion of the caging moiety through the membrane is insignificant as seen by absorption spectroscopy due to its large relative size to NO. In this way, the porous glass membrane protects the preparation from the potential bioactive effects of the caging moiety, which is an important consideration for biol. expts. (c) 1998 Academic Press.
CC 74-1 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
Section cross-reference(s): 8
ST nitric oxide photochem generation porous partitioning glass membrane; photolysis sodium nitroferricyanide nitric oxide release
IT Neurotransmitters
RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)
(caged; photolytic generation of nitric oxide in microphotolysis chamber with porous glass membrane from photolabile NO donors in relation to)
IT Reactors
(photochem., micro-; photolytic generation of nitric oxide in microphotolysis chamber with porous glass membrane in relation to)
IT Photolysis
(photolytic generation of nitric oxide in microphotolysis chamber with porous glass membrane)
IT Glass, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(porous, membrane; photolytic generation of nitric oxide in microphotolysis chamber with porous glass membrane)
IT 10102-43-9, Nitric oxide, processes

RL: FMU (Formation, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PROC (Process)
(photolytic generation of nitric oxide in microphotolysis chamber with porous glass membrane)

IT 14402-89-2, Sodium nitroferricyanide(III) dihydrate
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(photolytic generation of nitric oxide in microphotolysis chamber with porous glass membrane)

REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d L85 25-31 ibib ab hit

L85 ANSWER 25 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004193053 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15089042
TITLE: Controlled release of Bordetella bronchiseptica dermonecrotoxin (BBD) vaccine from BBD-loaded chitosan microspheres in vitro.
AUTHOR: Jiang Hu-Lin; Park In-Kyu; Shin Na-Ri; Yoo Han-Sang; Akaike Toshihiro; Cho Chong-Su
CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Agricultural Biotechnology, Seoul National University, Seoul 151-742, Korea.
SOURCE: Archives of pharmacal research, (2004 Mar) Vol. 27, No. 3, pp. 346-50.
Journal code: 8000036. ISSN: 0253-6269.
PUB. COUNTRY: Korea (South)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200411
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Apr 2004
Last Updated on STN: 5 Nov 2004
Entered Medline: 4 Nov 2004

AB Chitosan microspheres were prepared by ionic gelation process with sodium sulfate for nasal vaccine delivery. Bordetella Bronchiseptica Dermonecrotoxin (BBD) as a major virulence factor of a causative agent of atrophic rhinitis (AR) was loaded to the chitosan microspheres for vaccination. Morphology of BBD-loaded chitosan microspheres was observed as spherical shapes. The average particle sizes of the BBD-loaded chitosan microspheres were about 2.69 microm. More BBD was released with an increase of molecular weight of chitosan and with an increase of medium pH in vitro due to weaker intermolecular interaction between chitosan and BBD. Tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNFalpha) and nitric oxide (NO) from RAW264.7 cells stimulated with BBD-loaded chitosan microspheres were gradually secreted, suggesting that released BBD from chitosan microspheres had immune stimulating activity of AR vaccine.

TI Controlled release of Bordetella bronchiseptica dermonecrotoxin (BBD) vaccine from BBD-loaded chitosan microspheres in vitro.

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alpha (TNFalpha) and nitric oxide (NO) from RAW264.7 cells stimulated with BBD-loaded chitosan microspheres were gradually secreted, suggesting that released BBD from chitosan microspheres had immune stimulating activity of AR vaccine.

CT Animals
*Bacterial Toxins: PK, pharmacokinetics
*Bacterial Vaccines: PK, pharmacokinetics
Bordetella bronchiseptica: DE, drug effects
*Bordetella bronchiseptica: ME, metabolism
Cell Line
*Chitin: AA, analogs & derivatives
*Chitin: PK, pharmacokinetics
Chitin: UL, ultrastructure
Chitosan
Delayed-Action Preparations: PK, pharmacokinetics
Light
Mice
Microscopy, Electron, Scanning
*Microspheres
Scattering, Radiation
Swine
*Transglutaminases: PK, pharmacokinetics
Transglutaminases: UL, ultrastructure
*Virulence Factors, Bordetella: PK, pharmacokinetics

CN 0 (Bacterial Toxins); 0 (Bacterial Vaccines); 0 (Delayed-Action Preparations); 0 (Virulence Factors, Bordetella); 0 (dermonecrotic toxin, Bordetella); EC 2.3.2.13 (Transglutaminases)

L85 ANSWER 26 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003571548 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 14623977
TITLE: Microfabricated needles for transdermal delivery of macromolecules and nanoparticles: fabrication methods and transport studies.
AUTHOR: McAllister Devin V; Wang Ping M; Davis Shawn P; Park Jung-Hwan; Canatella Paul J; Allen Mark G; Prausnitz Mark R
CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta 30332, USA.
SOURCE: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, (2003 Nov 25) Vol. 100, No. 24, pp. 13755-60. Electronic Publication: 2003-11-17. Journal code: 7505876. ISSN: 0027-8424.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (IN VITRO)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, NON-P.H.S.)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200402
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Dec 2003
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 2004
Entered Medline: 2 Feb 2004

AB Arrays of micrometer-scale needles could be used to deliver drugs, proteins, and particles across skin in a minimally invasive manner. We therefore developed microfabrication techniques for silicon, metal, and biodegradable polymer microneedle arrays having solid and hollow bores with tapered and beveled tips and feature sizes from 1 to 1,000 microm. When solid microneedles were used, skin permeability was increased in vitro by orders of

magnitude for macromolecules and particles up to 50 nm in radius. Intracellular delivery of molecules into viable cells was also achieved with high efficiency. Hollow microneedles permitted flow of microliter quantities into skin in vivo, including microinjection of insulin to reduce blood glucose levels in diabetic rats.

TI Microfabricated needles for transdermal delivery of macromolecules and nanoparticles: fabrication methods and transport studies.

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CT Check Tags: Male
Administration, Cutaneous
Animals
Biomedical Engineering
Blood Glucose: ME, metabolism
Cell Line
Diabetes Mellitus, Experimental: BL, blood
Diabetes Mellitus, Experimental: DT, drug therapy
Equipment Design
Glass
Humans
Insulin: AD, administration & dosage
Macromolecular Substances
Metals
*Microinjections: IS, instrumentation
Models, Biological
Nanotechnology
Polymers
Rats
Silicon
*Syringes

L85 ANSWER 27 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:450794 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200450794
TITLE: Solid lipid nanoparticles as carrier for sunscreens: In vitro release and in vivo skin penetration.
AUTHOR(S): Wissing, S. A.; Mueller, R. H. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmaceutics, Biopharmaceutics and Biotechnology, Free University of Berlin, Kelchstrasse 31, D-12169, Berlin, Germany
mpharma@zedat.fu-berlin.de
SOURCE: Journal of Controlled Release, (17 June, 2002) Vol. 81, No. 3, pp. 225-233. print.
CODEN: JCREEC. ISSN: 0168-3659.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Aug 2002
Last Updated on STN: 21 Aug 2002

AB The aim of this study was the comparison of two different formulations (solid lipid nanoparticles (SLN) and conventional o/w emulsion) as carrier systems for the molecular sunscreen oxybenzone. The influence of the carrier on the rate of release was studied in vitro with a membrane-free model. The release rate could be decreased by up to 50% with the SLN formulation. Further in vitro measurements with static Franz diffusion cells were performed. In vivo, penetration of oxybenzone into stratum corneum on the forearm was investigated by the tape stripping method. It was shown that the rate of release is strongly dependent upon the formulation and could be decreased by 30-60% in SLN formulations. In all test models, oxybenzone was released and penetrated into human skin more quickly and to a greater extent from the emulsions. The rate of release also depends upon the total concentration of oxybenzone in the formulation. In vitro-in vivo correlations could be made qualitatively.

TI Solid lipid nanoparticles as carrier for sunscreens: In vitro release and in vivo skin penetration.

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IT Major Concepts
Dermatology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Pharmacology

IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
skin: integumentary system; stratum corneum: integumentary system

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
oil-in-water emulsion: drug delivery system; oxybenzone: dermatological-drug, formulation, sunscreen; solid lipid nanoparticles: drug delivery system; solid liquid nanoparticle

IT Methods & Equipment
Franz glass diffusion cells: laboratory equipment; tape stripping method: measurement method

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
release rate

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005459787 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Continuous contact- and contamination-free ultrasonic emulsification - A useful tool for pharmaceutical development and production.
AUTHOR: Freitas S.; Hielscher G.; Merkle H.P.; Gander B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: B. Gander, Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, ETH Zurich-Honggerberg, 8093 Zurich, Switzerland. bruno.gander@pharma.ethz.ch
SOURCE: Ultrasonics Sonochemistry, (Jan 2006) Vol. 13, No. 1, pp. 76-85.
Refs: 20
ISSN: 1350-4177 CODEN: ULSOER
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 1350-4177(04)00183-X

COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 029 Clinical and Experimental Biochemistry
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 27 Oct 2005
Last Updated on STN: 27 Oct 2005

AB A novel concept was developed here for the continuous, contact- and contamination-free treatment of fluid mixtures with ultrasound. It is based on exciting a steel jacket with an ultrasonic transducer, which transmitted the sound waves via pressurised water to a glass tube installed inside the jacket. Thus, no metallic particles can be emitted into the sonicated fluid, which is a common problem when a sonotrode and a fluid are in direct contact. Moreover, contamination of the fluid from the environment can be avoided, making the novel ultrasonic flow-through cell highly suitable for aseptic production of pharmaceutical preparations. As a model system, vegetable oil-in-water emulsions, fed into the cell as coarse pre-emulsions, were studied. The mean droplet diameter was decreased by two orders of magnitude yielding Sauter diameters of 0.5 μm and below with good repeatability. Increasing the residence time in the ultrasonic field and the sonication power both decreased the emulsion mean diameter. Furthermore, the ultrasonic flow-through cell was found to be well suited for the production of nanoparticles of biodegradable polymers by the emulsion-solvent extraction/ evaporation method. Here, perfectly spherical particles of a volume mean diameter of less than 0.5 μm could be prepared. In conclusion, this novel technology offers a pharmaceutically interesting platform for nanodroplet and nanoparticle production and is well suited for aseptic continuous processing.

TI Continuous contact- and contamination-free ultrasonic emulsification - A useful tool for pharmaceutical development and production.

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CT Medical Descriptors:
article
emulsion
evaporation
extraction
fluid flow
model
priority journal

reproducibility
*ultrasound
CT Drug Descriptors:
nanoparticle
vegetable oil
water oil cream

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004084859 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Effect of cellular uptake of gelatin nanoparticles on adhesion, morphology and cytoskeleton organisation of human fibroblasts.
AUTHOR: Gupta A.K.; Gupta M.; Yarwood S.J.; Curtis A.S.G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: A.K. Gupta, 3/2, 15 Southcroft Street, Glasgow G51 2DH, United Kingdom. akgupta25@hotmail.com
SOURCE: Journal of Controlled Release, (5 Mar 2004) Vol. 95, No. 2, pp. 197-207.
Refs: 35
ISSN: 0168-3659 CODEN: JCREEC
COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
039 Pharmacy
052 Toxicology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 18 Mar 2004
Last Updated on STN: 18 Mar 2004

AB The aim of present study was to prepare nanometer sized particles of gelatin via water-in-oil microemulsion system for drug and gene delivery applications. In this study, cross-linked gelatin nanoparticles encapsulating a fluorescent marker molecule fluorescein isothiocyanate-dextran (FITC-Dex, Mol. Weight 19.3kDa) have been prepared, characterized and their influence on human fibroblasts has been assessed in terms of cell adhesion, cytotoxicity, light microscopy, scanning electron microscopy (SEM), transmission electron microscopy (TEM) and observation of cytoskeleton organisation. Gelatin nanoparticles were prepared inside the aqueous cores of sodium bis(2-ethylhexyl) sulfosuccinate (AOT)/n-hexane reverse micelles. Transmission electron microscopy image showed that the particles are spherical in shape with size of 37 ± 0.84 nm diameter. The release of FITC-Dex from the nanoparticles in phosphate buffer saline (pH 7.4) is found to increase with time and about 80% of the encapsulated dye is released in 6 h. Cell adhesion studies with human fibroblasts have shown that gelatin nanoparticles do not affect the number of cells adhered to glass as compared to control cells with no particles. Standard cell viability assay demonstrated that cells incubated with gelatin nanoparticles remained more than 100% viable at concentration as high as 500 μg/ml. From SEM image, it was observed that the nanoparticles were internalised and the fibroblasts exhibited vacuoles in the cell body with cell membrane abnormalities. Endocytosis of nanoparticles was confirmed from TEM studies and it resulted in disruption of F-actin and β-tubulin cytoskeleton. These studies show that the gelatin nanoparticles prepared by water-in-oil microemulsion systems are endocytosed by the fibroblasts without being toxic to cells even at high concentration of nanoparticles. .COPYRGT. 2004 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

TI Effect of cellular uptake of gelatin nanoparticles on adhesion, morphology and cytoskeleton organisation of human fibroblasts.

AB The aim of present study was to prepare nanometer sized particles of gelatin via water-in-oil microemulsion system for drug and gene delivery applications. In this study, cross-linked gelatin nanoparticles encapsulating a fluorescent

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CT Medical Descriptors:
article
*cell adhesion
cell disruption
cell membrane
*cell structure
cell vacuole
cell viability
controlled study
*cytoskeleton
cytotoxicity
drug delivery system
drug uptake
encapsulation
endocytosis
*fibroblast
fluorescence
gene targeting
human
human cell
micelle
microemulsion
microscopy
priority journal
protein cross linking
scanning electrochemical microscopy
transmission electron microscopy

CT Drug Descriptors:
beta tubulin: EC, endogenous compound
docusate sodium
F actin: EC, endogenous compound
fluorescein isothiocyanate dextran
*gelatin: DV, drug development
*gelatin: TO, drug toxicity
*gelatin: PR, pharmaceutics
hexane
nanoparticle

water oil cream

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003500361 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Microfabricated needles for transdermal delivery of macromolecules and nanoparticles: Fabrication methods and transport studies.
AUTHOR: McAllister D.V.; Wang P.M.; Davis S.P.; Park J.-H.; Canatella P.J.; Allen M.G.; Prausnitz M.R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: M.R. Prausnitz, Sch. of Chem. and Biomol. Eng., Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA 30332, United States. mark.prausnitz@chbe.gatech.edu
SOURCE: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, (25 Nov 2003) Vol. 100, No. SUPPL. 2, pp. 13755-13760.
Refs: 28
ISSN: 0027-8424 CODEN: PNASA6
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
003 Endocrinology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 Jan 2004
Last Updated on STN: 5 Jan 2004

AB Arrays of micrometer-scale needles could be used to deliver drugs, proteins, and particles across skin in a minimally invasive manner. We therefore developed microfabrication techniques for silicon, metal, and biodegradable polymer microneedle arrays having solid and hollow bores with tapered and beveled tips and feature sizes from 1 to 1,000 μm. When solid microneedles were used, skin permeability was increased in vitro by orders of magnitude for macromolecules and particles up to 50 nm in radius. Intracellular delivery of molecules into viable cells was also achieved with high efficiency. Hollow microneedles permitted flow of microliter quantities into skin in vivo, including microinjection of insulin to reduce blood glucose levels in diabetic rats.

TI Microfabricated needles for transdermal delivery of macromolecules and nanoparticles: Fabrication methods and transport studies.

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CT Medical Descriptors:
animal experiment
animal model
article
biodegradability
cadaver
cell culture
controlled study

diabetes mellitus: DT, drug therapy
*drug delivery system
drug diffusion
electroplating industry
glucose blood level
human
human cell
human tissue
in vitro study
*macromolecule
male
microinjection
*needle
nonhuman
particle size
priority journal
rat
rat strain
skin permeability
CT Drug Descriptors:
copper
*glass
*isophane insulin: AD, drug administration
*isophane insulin: DT, drug therapy
*isophane insulin: TD, transdermal drug administration
*metal
*nanoparticle
polyglactin
*polymer
*silicon
titanium

L85 ANSWER 31 OF 31 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003428074 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Shedding light on bioscience. Symposium on optical imaging: Applications to biology and medicine.
AUTHOR: Cole M.J.; Pirity M.; Hadjantonakis A.-K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: A.-K. Hadjantonakis, Department of Genetics/Development, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, 701 West 168th Street, New York, NY 10032, United States. akh39@columbia.edu
SOURCE: EMBO Reports, (Sep 2003) Vol. 4, No. 9, pp. 838-843.
Refs: 12
ISSN: 1469-221X CODEN: ERMEAX
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article; (Conference paper)
FILE SEGMENT: 014 Radiology
027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 Nov 2003
Last Updated on STN: 6 Nov 2003
CT Medical Descriptors:
biocompatibility
bioluminescence
biosensor
cell transport
conference paper
confocal laser microscopy

crystal
cytology
degenerative disease
diagnostic accuracy
*diagnostic imaging
diagnostic procedure
disease course
echography
electronics
embryo development
energy transfer
*fiber optics
fluorescence analysis
gene expression
  gene therapy
genetic transcription
human
molecular biology
nonhuman
optical coherence tomography
Parkinson disease
priority journal
protein protein interaction
sensitivity and specificity
signal transduction
  skin cancer: DI, diagnosis
symposium
transgenic mouse
CT Drug Descriptors:
fluorescent dye
  glass fiber
glial cell line derived neurotrophic factor
green fluorescent protein
luciferase
  nanoparticle
tetracycline
yellow fluorescent protein

Full search history

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=> d his nofile

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     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:15:56 ON 07 DEC 2007
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                E OCA/MF
                E CALCIUM OXIDE/CN
L2              1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "CALCIUM OXIDE"/CN
                E CAO/MF
L3             12 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CAO/MF
                E NA2O/MF
L4              3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NA2O/MF
                E O5P2/MF
L5              3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  O5P2/MF
                E CAF2/MF
L6             12 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CAF2/MF
                E B2O3/MF
L7              6 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  B2O3/MF
                E K2O/MF
L8              3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  K2O/MF
                E MGO/MF
L9             15 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MGO/MF
L10             1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  7440-70-2/RN
L11         76286 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  7440-70-2/CRN
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                D L12 RN
L13             1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  7723-14-0/RN
L14         59319 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  7723-14-0/CRN
                E NO/MF
L15           158 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NO/MF
L16             1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NITRIC OXIDE/CN
                E GLASS/CN
L17             1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  GLASS/CN

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:25:50 ON 07 DEC 2007
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L21         22970 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4
L22         21580 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5
L23         34511 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L6
L24         25803 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7
L25         18948 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L8
L26        108909 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L9
L27        397772 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L10
L28        167312 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11
L29        190534 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L12
L30        190534 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L13
L31        276235 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L14
L32        106004 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15
L33        103683 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L16
L34           109 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L17
L35            31 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L18 AND L19 AND L20 AND L21 AND L22 AND
                  L23 AND L24 AND L25 AND L26
L36             0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L35 AND L34
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L37          25 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L35 AND (BIOACTI? OR GLASS? OR VITR?)
                E NANOPARTICLES/CT
L38       58313 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NANOPARTICLES/CT
L39             QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ((COSMET? OR FACI? OR DERM? OR SKIN? OR
                MEDICAM? OR MEDICIN?)(3A)(CREAM? OR LOTION? OR MAKE? OR COVER?
                OR LIPSTICK? OR GLOSS? OR EYELIN? OR MASC?))
L40          534 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  GLASS? AND L39
L41            0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L35 AND L39
L42            0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L34 AND L39
L43         1033 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L32 OR L33) AND (GLASS? OR L34 OR L35)
L44            3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L43 AND L39
L45           15 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L43 AND BIOACTIV?
L46            0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L34 OR L35) AND L38
L47            0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L34 OR L35) AND NANOPART?
L48         5916 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  GLASS? AND NANOPARTIC?
L49            3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L35 AND (CREAM? OR LOTION? OR LIPSTICK? OR
                MAKE? OR COSMET?)
L50           49 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L35 OR L36 OR L37) OR L41 OR L42 OR (L44
                OR L45 OR L46 OR L47) OR L49
L51             QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  AY<2001 OR PY<2001 OR PRY<2001 OR REVIEW/DT

L52           23 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L50 AND L51
L53            3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L50 AND L39
L54            9 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L50 AND (COSMET? OR LOTION? OR LIPSTICK?
                OR MAKE(2A)UP OR FACIA? OR DERM? OR SKIN?)
L55           18 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L50 AND ((NITR?(2A)OXID?) OR L32 OR L33)
L56           24 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L53 OR L54 OR L55)
                E COSMETICS/CT
L57       55573 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  COSMETICS/CT
L58         204 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L57 AND L38
                E GLASS/CT
L59      182495 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  GLASS/CT
L60         319 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L57 AND L59
L61           6 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L58 AND L60
L62           0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L61 AND ((NITR?(2A)OXID?) OR L32 OR L33)
L63          24 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L56 OR L62
                SAVE TEMP L63 BRO278HCTX/A
                E KESSLER S?/AU
L64         214 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  KESSLER S?/AU
                E LEE S?/AU
L65       60994 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  LEE S?/AU
L66           2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L64 AND L65
L67       61206 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L64 OR L65
L68          13 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L67 AND SCHOTT?/CO,CS,PA,SO
L69           5 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L68 AND (COSMET? OR PHARMAC? OR DERM? OR
                SKIN?)
L70           0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L68 AND (NITR?(3A)OXID?)
L71           6 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L66 OR L69 OR L70
                SAVE TEMP L71 BRO278HCIN/A

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, DRUGU' ENTERED AT 13:57:32 ON 07 DEC 2007
L72          18 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  GLASS? AND NANOPART? AND (COSMET? OR
                LOTION? OR CREAM? OR LIPSTICK? OR GLOSS? OR LIPGLOSS? OR
                MAKEUP? OR MAKE(2N) UP OR DERM? OR FACIA? OR SKIN?)
L73        5814 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (NITRIC(2N) OXIDE) AND (COSMET? OR LOTION?
                OR CREAM? OR LIPSTICK? OR GLOSS? OR LIPGLOSS? OR MAKEUP? OR
                MAKE(2N) UP OR DERM? OR FACIA? OR SKIN?)
L74         669 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L73 AND (GLASS? OR VITR? OR SILIC?)
L75           2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L74 AND ((NANO? OR MICRO?)(3N)(PARTIC? OR
                BEAD? OR CAPSU? OR SPHER? OR GRAN? OR GRAIN?))
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L76             0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L74 AND ((NITRIC? OR OXIDE?)(3N)(PRESERV?
                  OR STABIL? OR EMULS?))
L77            20 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L72 OR L75 OR L76
L78             2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L77 AND (COSMET? OR CREAM? OR LOTION? OR
                  (LIP(2N)(STICK OR GLOSS?)) OR (MAKE(2N)(UP OR OVER)))
                  D SCAN
L79             7 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L77 AND (COSMET? OR PHARMAC? OR THERAP?)
L80             7 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L78 OR L79
                  SAVE TEMP L80 BRO278MLTX/A
L81             1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L66
L82             3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L68
L83             3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L81 OR L82
                  SAVE TEMP L83 BRO278MLIN/A
                  D QUE L71
                  D QUE L83

     FILE 'HCAPLUS, BIOSIS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 14:11:22 ON 07 DEC 2007
L84             9 DUP REM L71 L83 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                        ANSWERS '1-6' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
                        ANSWERS '7-8' FROM FILE BIOSIS
                        ANSWER '9' FROM FILE EMBASE
                  D L84 1-9 IBIB ABS
                  D QUE L63
                  D QUE L80

     FILE 'HCAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 14:12:53 ON 07 DEC 2007
L85            31 DUP REM L63 L80 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                        ANSWERS '1-24' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
                        ANSWERS '25-26' FROM FILE MEDLINE
                        ANSWER '27' FROM FILE BIOSIS
                        ANSWERS '28-31' FROM FILE EMBASE
                  D L85 1-24 IBIB ED ABS HITIND
                  D L85 25-31 IBIB AB HIT
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